

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, JAN. 4, 1863.

Palmer was thrown into great excitement on Saturday morning by an attempt on the part of District-attorney Marvin to assassinate Judge Bushnell, formerly of New York. The Judge was twice shot, and dangerously, but it is thought not mortally wounded.

The agitation in Italy is rapidly increasing to an alarming extent, and outbreaks against the authority of the government are expected both in northern and southern cities. The governments of France and Italy have been so busy to sow the wind that they must now expect to reap the whirlwind.

London dispatches set forth that the French seem to be unusually active all over the country. Friday night, about midnight, a large body of men, with blackened faces, stormed the Martello Tower, near Cork. A man was arrested in London, Friday last, on the charge of having fired the fuse which caused the recent terrible explosion at Clerkenwell.

Foreign Governments must imagine the United States a very rich country, able to purchase all the rest of the world, by the way they are offering to sell us their distant possessions, and the prices they ask for them. It is said the Swedish Government want to sell us the Island of St. Bartholomew, one of the West India group. No doubt the acquisition of all the West India Islands would be a good thing for us, but as we cannot have our pick it is not worth while to take up with the poorest just because the owners want to sell them. We should like their fruits and fragrance, but not their hurricanes and earthquakes.

CONSOLIDATION is the order of things. Towns and cities consolidate, railroads consolidate, provinces consolidate, and so do express companies. The latest consolidation is that of the Union with the American express companies, or what amounts to that—an agreement upon a tariff of rates and a division of the territory, so that both companies are not to transact business over the same routes. Both companies have been doing a losing business, and this arrangement seemed to be necessary. In course of time both companies will be merged into one, and there will then be room for a new company to start and go through the same programme. The old companies have been arrogant and unscrupulous, the Adams, especially, and everybody welcomed a new express carrier. If these old foggies have learned anything by the advent of a new company they will act wisely and more leniently in future.

NEW YEAR—1863.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR to all our readers—thrice a Happy New Year! As often as the New Years come, this wish springs involuntary from the heart and is echoed round the world. For eighteen years our journal has sent forth this annual greeting to its readers, many of whom, who read its first salutation, now read its New Year's welcome. Eighteen years mark quite a period in a community and make many changes, all of which have been faithfully recorded! To-day we number more readers than ever before, and our papers, with its familiar face, looking just as it did on its first New Year's morning, goes weekly into hundreds of families and discusses with them the topics of the day and tells them what is going on all around them.

It is no time to look backward or dwell on the past. This is a world of progress and we must ever deal with new things. To-day the world is opening a huge volume of events that will startle us at every page. Great questions are to be solved, great interests are to be settled, which will call forth the highest wisdom, the best judgment, the ablest efforts. Every reader is interested in these things; they concern us all; and with an aim to enlighten, instruct and guide in the right way, our Journal will continue to be outspoken, and to advocate what is right, while condemning what is wrong. May the year pass happily, good reader, with you; and may the next year find us all wiser and better than now.

Meeting of the Legislature.

The Legislature met on Wednesday at 10 A. M., the House being called to order by Thos. F. Plunkett of Pittsfield, the oldest member, and after the members were qualified by the Governor and Council, a vote was taken for Speaker, which resulted in the election of Harvey Jewell of Boston, by a hundred majority over C. R. Train of Iglesias, James A. Fox of Boston, and Levi A. Abbott of Middleboro. The election of Clerk, followed W. S. Robinson being elected by 152 over Henry A. Marsh of Amherst, who received 81. There were ten different candidates for Sergeant-at-Arms, but Mr. Morrissey was re-elected by just one vote. The Senate elected Geo. A. Bisbaw of Middlesex, for its president, on a second ballot, and S. N. Gifford was re-elected Clerk. The Senate also elected Mr. Morrissey Sergeant-at-Arms. After these preliminary proceedings, both branches, with the Governor and Council, marched to the Old South Church and listened to an election sermon by Rev. Dr. Jas. Freeman Clarke. In the evening the annual State dinner took place at the Parker House.

The organization of the Legislature has shown the strength of the P. L. L.'s, especially in the vote for Clerk. He has labored for the cause the past year, and for the past two months has worked diligently to secure the clerkship. His failure goes to show that P. L. L. is at an end, and that the Republicans of Massachusetts will unite bodily in the grand campaign of the present year. Great issues are to be fought and the great national questions will be met with a determined front.

On Thursday the Senate elected Rev. Henry Morgan for its chaplain, and the House elected Rev. Wm. Alger. The governor was to deliver his address on Friday.

The Elements in Agony. There have been fearful commotions in earth, air and water during the past three months—such as have not been recorded in so short a time in the history of the present generation. Such terrible hurricanes and tornados, and such destructive earthquakes are seldom experienced. They are well calculated to excite the fears of the superstitious and strengthen the predictions of those who declare that the "last days" shall be preceded with "wars, pestilence and earthquakes." The forces of nature, which have not been unusually disturbed for a long time, all at once seem to have been set in agony, producing the most fearful effect. In October a destructive gale swept the coast of Labrador, wrecking eighty vessels and destroying many lives. On the 29th of the same month, a terrible hurricane came suddenly upon the islands of Tortola, St. Domingo, and other islands, destroying shipping, and a large amount of property on land. On the 2d and 3d of November, a destructive hurricane was experienced at Hong Kong and Calcutta, which destroyed many lives and much property. On the 3d, Mount Vesuvius burst forth in flames, disgorging great red hot rocks and rivers of lava, which flowed for many miles down the sides of the mountain. On the 8th, a tornado swept over Texas, destroying five million dollars worth of property. On the 14th, a volcano burst forth in Nicaragua, and on the 20th, a terrific earthquake shook the islands of St. Thomas, Tortola and St. Croix, shaking down buildings, and causing a fearful commotion in the sea. Great ships were thrown bodily high upon the land, and the water came rushing in, in waves thirty or forty feet high. As many as six hundred shocks were felt at St. Thomas in a day, causing great consternation among the inhabitants. On the 1st of December an earthquake occurred at Porto Rico, and on the 17th, New York, Vermont, Canada and some parts of Massachusetts were shaken by an earthquake.

These violent demonstrations of nature show that some extraordinary action is taking place among the elements, which may work a great change in the material world. Earthquakes and volcanoes have in ages past swallowed up cities and depopulated countries. The whole interior of the earth shows that convulsions have occurred which have changed the whole appearance of its surface. Waters flow where mountains rose, and dry land appears where once the waves of the ocean dashed their foams. Some of the most destructive earthquakes have occurred on this continent. Cape Haytien, in St. Domingo, was totally destroyed by an earthquake in 1842. Ten thousand persons perished by the catastrophe. Other towns on the island were tumbled down, and in all about 20,000 persons lost their lives. The shock was felt in many of our Southern States. In 1822, a terrible earthquake shook down 40,000 houses in the city of Aleppo and destroyed nearly 30,000 lives. Port Royal, in Jamaica, was destroyed by an earthquake in 1692. It lasted but two minutes, when the earth opened and the city sank into a gulf forty fathoms in depth. Among other cities destroyed by earthquakes may be mentioned Catania, Lisbon and Antioch, whose destruction caused the loss of more than 120,000 lives. A writer, in speaking of the earthquake which destroyed Catania, and greatly damaged more than fifty other cities, says: "All at once the sea began to roar; Mount Etna to send forth immense spires of flame, and immediately a shock ensued; as if all the artillery in the world had been discharged. The birds flew about astonished; the sun was darkened; the beasts run howling from the hills; a dark cloud of dust covered the air, and, though the shock did not last but three minutes, yet 19,000 of the inhabitants of the city perished in the ruins."

Mount Vesuvius, which is now roaring and shaking the earth for miles around, has been a destructive volcano. In the year 79 it buried the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum in ashes and lava, and the place of their location was not discovered for 1600 years. Its eruptions have taken place nearly fifty times since, yet never has it proved so destructive. In South America and in some of the islands of the Pacific volcanoes have been very destructive. The volcano near Quito at one time destroyed 55,000 lives. In 1772, forty villages in the island of Java, with many thousand lives, were destroyed by an eruption, and in the same island in 1822, eighty-eight villages were destroyed, together with 2000 lives. An eruption in the island of Tamboro in 1816 was felt a thousand miles distant, and darkness was produced by the ashes nearly four hundred miles away.

The destructive power of the elements, as exhibited within the past few months, does not equal in extent what has been witnessed in ages that have passed. These demonstrations seem to be periodical, sometimes terribly destructive, at other times only exciting fear. Whether the late exhibition of the forces of nature are to be followed by more alarming and dreadful emotions, time alone can determine.

ARIZONA.—Advices from Arizona represent that Gen. Strong has been relieved of the command of that district. The Pawbaw Indians have ceased hostilities, and surrendered their arms to the military. Gen. Palmer was attacked by Indians, but escaped with his party unharmed.

PTL.—The Agricultural College at Amherst has all the students it can accommodate in the vote for Clerk. He has labored for the cause the past year, and for the past two months has worked diligently to secure the clerkship. His failure goes to show that P. L. L. is at an end, and that the Republicans of Massachusetts will unite bodily in the grand campaign of the present year. Great issues are to be fought and the great national questions will be met with a determined front.

SAD BEREAVEMENT.—Edwin K. Barney and wife of New Bedford were lost two children by scarlet fever, the loss of their family of four; the first two having died a few years since of diphtheria.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

Don't make your figures wrong in dating this year of our Lord. It will take some people a long while to remember that it is 1863 instead of 1867.

The departure of Gen. Napier from Bombay to assume command of the British troops in Abyssinia, is announced.

A sister of Charles Lobdell of New Haven, who was killed by the recent railroad accident at Angola, has become hopelessly insane.

Baldwin apples from the United States are selling in Glasgow, Scotland, or rather were on the 7th ult., at \$3.50 per bushel.

All the midnight mails between New York and Boston, will in future run regularly, on the new postal railway cars, which will be a great accommodation to the public.

The New York Post gives the names of several prominent Democrats who have joined Grant clubs, this city.

A rubber factory in Connecticut makes 2000 pairs of boots and shoes daily.

There is talk of holding a Democratic meeting in the nature of a convention, to protest against counting the electoral vote of Southern States in 1868.

The number of lives lost on the lakes and in ports during the season is one hundred and eighty two, being rather below the average fatality.

Le McClellan, a man about 40 years of age, was knocked down and killed by a sled in Portland on Thursday.

A son of Mr. Peter Fagan of Taunton, was drowned on Christmas day.

Scarlet fever is raging in New Bedford.

The bodies of officers who died at New Orleans last season of yellow fever will soon be brought North at the expense of the government, if their friends so desire.

The United States contains 35,000 miles of completed railroad track, the total cost of which was \$1,654,000,000.

A son of Frank Goure of Springfield, was fatally injured on Wednesday by being run into and knocked down by a sled.

At a fashionable marriage in Newburyport on Thursday, the house was darkened at midnight and brilliantly illuminated, and holly and flowers ornamented the rooms. Bishop Eastman officiated.

The Burlington, Vt., water works were completed on Christmas day and the water let on amid the cheers of the citizens assembled to witness the operation.

It appears that of nearly eight millions' worth of property sold to the Southern railroads at the close of the war, about five millions of the purchase money remain unpaid.

The New York Mail says that good singers are in active demand for chorus choirs, just now, and vocalists of real merit, and especially of reputation, can command fancy prices.

Six hundred German immigrants, recently arrived at St. Louis, have gone out upon the prairies of Southern Illinois and Kansas, to plant vineyards.

The journeymen shoemakers of New York are raising money for the wives and families of the Fenians recently executed at Manchester.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway has reduced the wages of its laborers from 175 per day to 125. It has also reduced the number about one-half.

During the past year 211,649 emigrants arrived at New York.

The Chicago National Guards have voted to take an excursion to Gorham and the Hub next May or June.

The Governor has appointed John L. Thompson of Worcester, Trustee of the Industrial School for Girls, at Lancaster, in place of Jacob Fisher, resigned.

Many able lawyers are now in Washington industriously engaged in advocating the purchase of the Danish West India Islands.

The number of Infantries, which have recently occurred in Washington exceeds anything of like nature heretofore known in any portion of the district.

Two parties have been arrested and fined at Greensboro for violating the fishing laws of Vermont, in catching trout from Lake Caspian during the present month.

A Tyler (Texas) vine-grower has shipped thirty barrels of wine to New Orleans this season. Market price, five dollars a barrel.

Chicago has a new sensation. Four citizens have mysteriously disappeared within the past week, and nothing has been heard of them.

It is said that the expenses of the Impeachment Committee amount in the aggregate to \$22,000.

Over nine thousand barrels of whiskey were destroyed by the burning of the distillery of Boyle, Miller & Co., in Cincinnati last week.

The Maryland Legislature will probably present a formal claim on the United States to Congress for the value of the slaves emancipated in that State.

Another fatal accident from the use of nitro-glycerine occurred at the Guilford, Me., mining tunnel a few days ago. Several holes had been charged with the glycerine, preparatory to blasting, when one of the charges suddenly and accidentally exploded, instantly killing one of the workmen, believed to be from New York.

At Skowhegan, Me., a man is doing an extensive business in the grinding of slate for colors used in the manufacture of oil-cloths. This gentleman has taken a contract to grind slate for \$42,000 per year for five years.

At Calais, the other day, one W. Stratton got pretty badly burned by the upsetting of part of a ladle of molten iron on the snow, which caused the metal to fly all over his person and into his face.

It is said to be the very latest New York notion, to attach to cards of invitation to weddings and wedding parades a notice that no presents will be received, except from relatives.

In the course of a single year one railroad running into Cleveland has accumulated almost one hundred pieces of unclaimed baggage. Each piece is properly checked and marked.

The Savannah Republican attributes many of the troubles between whites and negroes in that State to the teachings of the leaders of the negro Union League.

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It is said to be the very latest New York

Description of a Good Cow.

She's long in her face, she's fair in her horn,
She's quickly fat without cake or corn,
She's heavy in her jaws, and full in her hingine,
She's broad in her ribs, and long in her rump,
A straight and fat back, without ached rump,
She's wide in her hips, and calm in her eyes,
She's fine in her shoulders, and thin in her thighs,
She's light in the neck, and small in her tail,
She's wide at the breast, and good at the pail,
She's fine in her bood, and silky of skin,
She's a grazier's without, and a butcher's within."

SALMON IN THE CONNECTICUT.—Salmons are to be set afloat in the Connecticut river next spring; 45 thousand spawn have been deposited for this purpose in the Cold Spring trout ponds in Charlestown N. H. About five-sixths of these are healthy, and it is expected they will hatch about the middle or end of January; they will be retained in the ponds until they are sufficiently grown to look after themselves, before being transferred to the river.

How Fortunes are Made.—A resident of New York, who by the reverses of fortune, had been reduced in pocket-hands to something less than one hundred paper dollars, concluded to establish a small distillery. In the space of one year he became wealthy to the extent of about \$200,000. He gave a large party a few evenings since, and among the guests were four gentlemen at least who are known officially as revenue inspectors.

The Real Reason.—The New-York Tribune says the real reason why the President removed Stanton, was that the latter would not remove District Commissioners like Sheridan and Sieckle, who failed to carry out the Reconstruction acts in good faith, and substitute in their stead military tools like Steedman and Hancock, who would attempt to counter legislate in the interest of rebels and reaction, against the acts of Congress.

True as Preaching.—The St. Louis Democrat (radical) says: "It is time to understand that people have done voting about the war, and have begun voting about their pocketbooks. Eloquent speeches about the disloyalty of this or that measure, this or that individual, will weigh less at the ballot box than one single dollar taken from the burdens of a nation praying for relief."

Southerners Moving West.—An Alabama paper laments that Southern people are bent on deserting their homes. It reports that for the past two months an average of fifty wagons per week have passed through Gadsden, Alabama, filled with dissatisfied Georgians and Alabamians, seeking homes in the Western States.

A False Story.—The gossip started last summer regarding Senator Sumner and his wife receives its flat contradiction in the fact that all the time the Senator was constructing an elegant house in Washington, and is just now moving in, designing to entertain his friends in grand style after the holidays.

Stuck to the Axe.—In Wintrop, one day last week, a farmer went into his woods and left an axe for a hired man expected to work fellin trees. The axe had been used to cut some meat, and when found a mouse lay near with its tongue drawn out by the roots, still sticking to the axe.

Making Cannon.—Cannon making is now the principal business in Europe. Krupp, of Essen, Prussia, has orders on hand for gun to the aggregate number of 2200, and the total value of \$3,000,000. Krupp has now turned out altogether 3500 guns, of the value of \$250,000.

A Mormon Settlement.—Hornestown, about 16 miles from Trenton, N. J., is a Mormon settlement. They have a Mormon Church, but no services are held. The law, of course, prevents polygamy, but the morals of the place are said to be susceptible of improvement.

A New King.—King Gusano threatens to supplant King Cotton in South Carolina. The Charleston papers say the deposits of the fertilizing material "extend for miles" along the Ashley River, "cover many square miles," and may "produce \$10,000,000."

A Tough Story.—An Illinois paper tells a story of an Indian who fell into a forty foot well while smoking his pipe, and on being drawn out was found to be uninjured and having the pipe still lighted in his mouth.

The Democratic National Convention.—Washington dispatches state that Boston will probably have the honor of being selected as the place for holding the next Democratic National Convention.

The Apple Crop.—A few days since nine thousand barrels of apples were at the freight house of the Fitchburg Railroad, in Charlestown, owned by different apple speculators in Boston.

Haunted Jail.—There is a haunted jail at Chicago, and the prisoners are frightened every night by strange sights and noises. These things have happened for several weeks.

Infant Esau.—Barnum has a female child two years old, that is covered with hair, black, and several inches long. The mother says it was born so.

Prof. Silas Metcalf.—For many years the principal of Kinderhook Academy, died at his residence in Deposit, Delaware County, recently.

Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary.—One Volume of 1040 Octavo Pages. Containing over 800 Pictorial Illustrations. Price, Six Dollars.

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In many respects the Dictionary is the most convenient ever published.—"Rochester Democrat."

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—Jan. 13, 1868.

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SATURDAY, JAN. 11, 1861.

We regret to learn that one who is an inhabitant in one of the Republics of South America has been successful. Advice from Santo Domingo state that President Cabral has fled to Turk's Island, and that Baez has been proclaimed president. It is expected that Cabral will soon announce his abdication.

There is no longer doubt as to the safety of Dr. Livingston. He has been wandering far into the interior of Africa, having no communication with the East. His advice has lately been received in London from him. Thus a painful anxiety is happily terminated, and the African traveler will, it is hoped, yet return to relate his adventures.

INTELLIGENCE received at Brussels to the effect that the headquarters of the Fenians in Europe had been discovered in Paris and broken up by the Police. Documents revealing the plans of the organization are alleged to have been discovered and forwarded to London. Among them was a paper revealing a plot for burning a portion of the British Channel fleet.

The body of the late Emperor, Maximilian, must have reached Austria by this time. There will no doubt be an impressive funeral. All will recall how grand and gay was the spectacle of his leaving, five years ago, and will contrast it with the painful circumstances of his return. Meantime there comes a story from Mexico that it was not Maximilian who was shot, but a bandit who resembled him, and that the unlucky emperor is now languishing in a Mexican prison, waiting a proper time for Juarez to demand a ransom. All this looks improbable, but there are stranger things happening in Mexico.

Prices are graded by the places where goods are bought and the wealth of the persons who purchase. It is related that a lady's hat which sells on Broadway for \$4, can be bought on Sixth Avenue for \$3, and two stores higher up for \$2! The wreath for trimming hats varies from \$6 to \$8 according to the location of the store where it is bought. A tea-kettle which sells for \$7 on Broadway cannot be bought on Third Avenue for \$5. The same is the case in Boston. A Washington street sells higher than Winter street, and Hanover street lower than either; but so long as people are willing to pay why should we grumble?

The considerable reduction in wages which are now being made in manufacturing establishments throughout the country may be hard enough on the workmen, but are not so hard as the stoppage of the works altogether. A thousand workmen employed in the Scranton railroad shop, which has lately been running on eight hours' time, suffered a reduction of ten per cent. in their wages on New Year's Day, and another establishment, in the same place, with seven hundred men made a similar reduction. A considerable number of workmen are being discharged in different workshops in various parts of the country. All of these unemployed people should at once turn their hands to something else. There can always be something found to do somewhere in this country. Those of them who fail to find speedy employment in their own vicinity should strike for the West or South.

THE Legislature adjourned from Saturday of last week till Wednesday of this, to give opportunity for some of the workmen on the State House to get out of the building. On re-assembling Wednesday morning the several committees were announced, and orders and petitions began to make their appearance. A bill has been introduced in the House which provides for the repeal of the jury bill of last session; another bill was introduced for the abolition of the State liquor commission, and another was presented against the seat of Levi A. Abbott, of Middleboro, on the ground of illegality of election. Mr. Pitman of the Senate has introduced an order looking to a law prohibiting the punishment of any female child in the schools of the Commonwealth. Another senator proposes that the members shall only receive \$300 for the session, and \$1 for every mile traveled from home to Boston— payable in coin.

It is understood that the Indian Peace Commissioners have agreed upon their report, which is to be immediately submitted through the President to Congress. They agree that the cause of the late Indian outbreak was a violation of treaties on our part. They find with respect to the burning of the Cheyenne village by Gen. Hancock, that he acted on official reports made to him by Major Douglass, which reports were subsequently proved to be wholly false. They recommend that the Indian Bureau be a separate department, leaving to Congress whether the head shall be a member of the Cabinet or not; that no more money be paid to the Indians, but that whatever is due them be expended in agricultural implements, food and clothing; that renewed efforts be made to promote civilization among the various tribes; that Indians shall be controlled and dealt with by the civil arm of the Government through the new department. They also recommend the setting apart of two reservations exclusively for Indian occupation.

SINGULAR VOLCANO.—The Volcano, near Leon, in Nicaragua, is a singular one. It broke out in a level plain, and threw up a conical hill a hundred feet high. The plain in which the volcano sprang is sandy, and clouds of the light soil were cast up and carried away by the wind to a distance of fifty miles. The violence of the eruption has recently ceased, but the young mountain shows signs of uneasiness, which lead people to fear it may break forth again.

The Governor's Message.

Governor Bullock delivered his message to the legislature on Friday last week. It was one of his best, and we trust his last. He commended his brief congratulatory remarks on the happy auspices under which the legislature assembled, and alluded to the responsibility resting on the different branches of the government.

The Governor's comments, with much satisfaction, upon the fact that never before have returns of the Department of Education been so encouraging as at this time. Two hundred and thirty-six thousand pupils have been in attendance in the public schools during an average time of eight months. Eight thousand teachers were employed. The amount raised by taxation during the year for the support of free education was \$2,335,605. The funded debt of the Commonwealth, including loans to railroads, amounts to nearly \$21,000,000, nearly all secured by sinking funds, bonds, mortgages and collateral. The institutions of public charity are commended for their appearance and general management. The State has supported 1,747 paupers and 500 lunatics, at an expense of \$255,000, and has contributed upward of \$80,000 to private charitable institutions. The institutions of juvenile reform, the National School, and the State Reform School at Lancaster and Westboro' have been kept up at an expense of \$140,000 for the year. The Clarke Institution for Deaf Mutes, incorporated at the last session of the legislature, was formally opened on the 1st of October. The State Prison has not only sustained itself, but has earned \$21,000 over all expenses. The number of commitments to the State Prison last year was 128, being less than the average of thirty-eight years. The cost of maintaining the State militia amounts to \$160,000 a year. The amount of deposits in the savings banks is more than \$80,000,000, and of this sum five-eighths have accumulated within the last ten years. The prospect for the eventual completion of the Hoosac Tunnel are declared to be satisfactory.

On the laws of settlement, the Governor dwells at considerable length, and suggested the consideration of the following propositions: 1. Aliens, having completed all the other conditions of settlement, except the act of naturalization, should enjoy the same privileges of the native born. 2. A method should be provided whereby single women may gain a settlement. 3. Slaves and no man should be prohibited under penalty from, according to a State Almshouse, or otherwise charging upon the Commonwealth, any person, whose paternal settlement is obscure, but who has a well known paternal settlement. 4. Careful enquiry should be made whether the pre-requisites of ten years' continuous residence may not safely be reduced at least to the maximum of the neighboring States.

A thorough investigation of the expediency of encouraging towns to assist at home worthy and industrious families who have no settlement; with a partial or full reimbursement from the State; and finally called attention to a remarkable anomaly, which requires immediate action, this being the responsibility we are bound of supporting the descendants of every man and woman who has ever gained or lost a settlement within our limits, no matter whether centuries have elapsed since the settlement was obtained.

The number of men present at the fall encampment was 5758, an increase over the previous year of nearly 700. The force now comprises 92 companies of infantry, 6 of cavalry and 4 of artillery, and this force is much commended. The Governor said the present militia law works well and no revision appeared to be necessary.

In connection with a suggestion that there are already enough Agricultural Societies incorporated in the State, and that a reduction in the bounties to these might wisely be made by encouraging one-half in alternate years, and by limiting the patronage of the State to biennial instead of annual exhibitions. The Governor stated that the Agricultural College had already 47 pupils, and that the whole sum invested in the College is \$75,000, and he expressed the hope that a fair trial will be given to the experiment.

The Governor said he had been greatly impressed by the results returned to him by the Commissioners of the Institutions for Savings. It appears that in October last, the amount of deposits in one hundred and eight savings institutions was more than eighty millions of dollars, \$80,431,632.71, with a surplus of earnings on hand of \$7,172,877.61, making an aggregate of \$88,604,300.72. Of this sum five-eighths have accumulated within the last ten years. This amount exceeds the paid in capital of all the National Banks in Massachusetts by more than three and a half millions of dollars.

The work of restocking the Merrimack and Connecticut rivers, with salmon, and shad, by the statement of the Governor is a success, but the Commissioners have had trouble with the proprietors of dams at Hadley's and Turner's Falls on the Connecticut river, and legislation is recommended to overcome the refusal of these parties to co-operate with the Commissioners.

A renewal of the appropriations for the State Agency at Washington was recommended, the total expense for the past year having been less than \$7500.

A free Commonwealth the will of the people must be acknowledged, respected and obeyed as the supreme law of the land. After ample consideration and free discussion, they have expressed at the ballot box their emphatic disapproval of the Prohibition law, so called, with its present penalties and methods of enforcement. Precisely what policy shall be adopted in its stead they have not so distinctly intimated. But it is to be supposed that the representatives of their own selection, fresh from the popular assemblies, have been fully aware of the sentiments and desires of their immediate constituents. Under these circumstances, it would be presumptuous in me, however decided my convictions, to propose and maintain a policy which might conflict with the expressed pleasure of the people. In response to an order of inquiry addressed to me by the House of Representatives of 1867, I had the honor to state that "It is not for the chief executive magistrate to assume at his discretion, in one instance to enforce, and in another instance to suspend, existing laws." For this would be virtually to exercise legislative power, and farther, that "if laws which are duly made, wise are found upon the statute book, they may nevertheless be enforced impartially and faithfully by all the officers of the government, until amended or repealed by the legislature, with whom alone rests the power of making and repealing the laws." By the principles expressed in that communication I propose steadily to abide, and accordingly I respectfully refer this whole question, so momentous in its relations, and so interesting to the people, to the careful deliberation and wise judgment of their representatives in the General Court. I must, however, be permitted to record my deliberate conviction that the moral and religious sentiment of our community will not tolerate the absence of all legislative provision regarding the traffic in intoxicating drink, but demands its restraint, regulation, control, by positive enactment.

AN ANNUAL FASHION.—The ladies of New England are in a particular young woman at Glensope, N. Y., has won \$100 by walking from her residence to the Williamsburg ferry, a distance of 304 miles, in 8 hours and 20 minutes. The record will stand for a long time.

JUST RIOT.—Judge Sanford of the Superior Court at Hartford, threw out of court, Tuesday, sixteen liquor cases, resulting from prosecutions under the spy system of the Good Templars, to protect the public from bad and dangerous liquors.

THIRTEEN Massachusetts citizens organized

and good order, or be inconsistent with their reputation as an intelligent and Christian Commonwealth.

The Governor speaks well of the services of the Commonwealth, and expresses the belief that they cannot be wholly dispensed with.

In speaking of the country at large he says: This Commonwealth is said to share in the perplexed questions of finance and other difficulties resulting from the war. The Governor expresses considerable satisfaction at the state of the

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DIVORCE CASE IN YE OLDE TIME.

The case of a young wife in Michigan who, after a honeymoon of 24 hours, obtained a divorce on the ground that her man was not as rich as she thought he was," reminds the Hartford Times of a divorce case which occurred in that city some fifty years ago. It's related as follows:

Robert & Burr had a book and job printing office on State street. They employed an old pressman named Barker. He was 65 years of age, but still good at beating the forms with old fashioned "balls." He got drunk every night, but was steady during the day, except on Sunday, when he imitated the "old speckled hen" and "laid to it" three times. He expressed a wish to get married, and at the boarding house of one of the printers was a widow of about Barker's age, who was troubled with the same desire.

With the aid of another pressman, he brought about a meeting, and for one week there was a sharp courting in the kitchen.

One of the printers in his desire to see the old couple make love, climbed on to a hogshead, at the corner of the shed, and peaked into the window. He heard the widow exclaim, "We agree exactly in everything," as the old pressman gave her a smack, which the board on which he stood gave way and he fell down all over into a hoghead of water.

This cooled off his curiosity. The next Saturday night was appointed for the wedding. The widow had some means, and she procured a comfortable tenement, and furnished it. At dark on Sunday, the bride was attracted for the altar, but Barker did not appear in the parlor of his new home. The two pressmen started out and found him drunk at the Seaford Tavern. By pumping cold water on his head, and walking him in the open air, they got him ready for the hyminal altar at 8 P.M., and he stood up straight enough during the service. In the morning the widow kicked him out of the house, and forbid his entrance from that time henceforth forever. The two pressmen called upon her to inquire what she meant by such treatment.

"Oh, he's a poor stick," said she, and the bride kept on knitting. In twelve hours time she divorced herself. Barker left town the next day.

SKATING.

Not that the skating season has commenced a few remarks to the devotees of this fascinating winter pleasure may not be out of place. Skating in itself, when indulged in moderately, is not injurious, but, on the contrary, exhilarating and highly beneficial; but, unfortunately, its fascinations are so great, that many carry it to excess; hence the injurious results we see arising from it. Skaters should know how to commence and when to stop. Commence to skate at first gently, increase gradually, but at no time violently. As soon as beginning to feel tired immediately stop, nature indicating that she is being overtasked. Care should also be observed in not sitting on the ice to put on or take off the skates. Then when cold is taken, or as is frequently the case, by remaining standing in one place, after coming off the ice, watching others skate. The blood has been heated and the pores opened; therefore it is necessary that the natural temperature should be gradually resumed. This should be done by keeping in motion—but easy, not violent motion. As soon as through, walk gently away, and if home is not too far, walk the whole way home! Under no circumstances cease moving, or enter a car or stage, until a moderate temperature of the blood has been regained. By doing this and not skating to an excess, not only will the dangerous results accruing from skating be avoided, but the general health be much benefited, and the exercise, instead of being injurious, if often is, will be fraught with much good;

CHARITY OR NO CHARITY.—We are generally too indulgent in our secret wrongs towards our neighbor. All ill-will which does not pass the region of thought seems innocent to us, and with our clumsy justice, we excuse, without examination, the sin which does not betray itself by action! But, are we then bound to others by the enforcement of laws? Besides these external relations, is there not a real relation of feeling between men? Do we not owe to all those, who live under the same heaven as ourselves, the aid not only of our acts but our purposes? Ought not every human life to be to us like a vessel that we accompany with our prayers, for a happy voyage? It is not enough that men do not harm one another, they must also help one another! The paternal benediction, *Urbi et Orbi*, should be the constant cry from all hearts. To condemn him who does not deserve it, even in the mind, even by a passing thought, is to break the great law which established the union of souls here below, and to which Christ has given the sweet name of *Charity*.

SAFETY OF THE REAR CAR.—Probably nine-tenths of the people who consult safety in traveling by rail, think that the rear car is the least hazardous. This is a mistake. The middle car probably affords the best protection to life and limb in case of accident. The terrible accident on the Lake Shore road, recently, killed passengers in the rear car, while the others escaped; the injuries of the accident at Berlin two years ago, were confined mainly to the occupants of a rear car.

WILL TRY AGAIN.—Gen. Butler will make another attempt in January to obtain a declaration of the House in favor of his financial ideas. He says the majority are with him, but lack the courage to avow their sentiments. If Sherman's bill passes, a majority of the House will favor putting one per cent tax on the six per cent bonds. Should this be done it will bring them down to par.

SOME RATS.—In Brattleboro, Vt., the other day, a dog stirred up a nest of rats and a man came up just in time to see them take refuge in a barrel. Putting a cover on it, he poured in a quantity of hot water, and when the struggles within had ceased counted up no less than 70 dead rats.

GREAT WHALING.—A letter received in Nantucket reports that Milton, Capt. Grant of New Bedford, 23 months out from home, having taken seventeen hundred barrels of sperm oil.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.—Young advises the Bishops and Mormon people at Salt Lake to lay up from two to seven years' supplies of wheat and flour, as he expects a great famine.

A LONG JAUNT.—In making his inspections of national burial places, Adjutant General Thomas has travelled over 54,000 miles.

GENTLY THE Dews are o'er me stealing.—as the man said when he had five bills presented to him at one time.

SHAN.—Shan generally recollects upon the head of the reader.

The Great English Remedy!

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This ingeniously prepared medicine, containing nothing but what the female constitution is subject to, it moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is particularly suited to all, in a short time, bring on the monthly course with regularity, and through a process whereby it does not contain anything that can injure the constitution. In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pains in the back and limbs, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, hysterics and convulsions, it will lead a cure when all other means have failed, and will direct the mind in the simplest package.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Beware of counterfeiters. Observe the name of JAMES CLARKE'S Female Pills, on the package—purchase none without all other are base and worthless imitations.

N.B.—One dollar, with a sufficient postage, entitles the subscriber to receive JAMES CLARKE'S Female Pills, 27 Cortlandt St., New York, will insure a bottle of the genuine, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, securely sealed from all observation.

Aug 24, 1867

LIFE-HEALTH-STRENGTH.

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THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

Delamarre's Specific Pills.

Prepared by GARNIER & DUPONT, No. 14 Rue Loulard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire medical Faculty of France.

This is a most energetic and efficient Remedy in cases of Spasmodic or Neuralgic Faciaitis, or Daily, or Pneumonia, or Impotency; Weakness arising from Secret Habits of Life; Excessive "Red" or "Brick dust" deposits in the Weak Stomach; "Lungs" or "Brick dust" in the Pleura; "Milky Discharge," &c., and all the gouty

trials of Symptoma arising from Overuse or Excess.

A simple and specific Remedy with directions and active ingredients in the purest German, Spanish, and French languages, each box, and will be sent by mail, free of cost, to any one who will write for it.

Price, \$1 per box; \$15 per dozen.

ASK FOR DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

AND TAKE NO OTHERS.

Sold by all the principal druggists, or will be sent by mail, securely sealed from all observation, on receipt of the principal price, plus a sufficient postage, entitling the subscriber to receive JAMES CLARKE'S Female Pills, 27 Cortlandt St., New York. WOOD & ALLEN, Agents for Palmer and vicinity.

THE LAST

SKATING.

AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR

ASBESTOS.

AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR

ASBESTOS.</p

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, JAN. 18, 1863.

THE LEGISLATURE is making considerable headway, considering the short time since its assembling. On Wednesday the House passed to a third reading a bill abolishing the State Constabulary. The repeal of the prohibitory law and enactment of a license law, will soon follow.

ACCORDING to the latest accounts from Paraguay, there is as yet no prospect of an end of the war. The Paraguayans are unanimous and enthusiastic in the support of their President, while Brazil and the Argentine Republic are as equally determined to push on the war with vigor.

COUNT BISMARCK, at a public speech made in Berlin, has expressed the opinion that, this year there will be no war against France. Count Bismarck's language is as determined as that of Louis Napoleon's is usually vague and meaningless, and it can, therefore, hardly fail to have a pacific influence.

ENGLAND is again increasing her rigor against the Fenians, while the latter are unanimous in denouncing the Clerkenwell explosion and similar outrages. It is difficult to say which of these two measures will gain the largest number of friends for the cause of Ireland. Both will be greatly advantageous to the prospects of the Fenians, cannot be doubted.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE have reported a bill in Congress which declares invalid the civil governments of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, Arkansas, taking away all power of the President in regard to the appointment of military commanders of those States, and giving that power to Gen. Grant.

The nomination of Judge B. F. Thomas for Chief Justice, by Gov. Bullock, has created quite a stir among the radicals of the Republican party. Thomas is a democrat, or at least has democratic opinions; and is proverbial for his dissenting opinions; but he is a man of eminent legal ability, a profound scholar, and possesses great powers of reasoning. His nomination was to come up for confirmation yesterday, but the result was doubtful.

In removing Gen. Pope, and placing Gen. Meade in his place, as one of the Southern commanders, President Johnson has caught a Tartar. One of the first acts of Gen. Meade was to remove Gov. Jenkins of Georgia, and his treasurer, for refusing to pay the members of the State Convention their dues. Gov. Jenkins threatens to contest the removal, but it will do no good. President Johnson will have to try his hand again before he can find another such tool as Gen. Hancock.

In obedience to the action of Congress Secretary Stanton resumed his place as Secretary of War on Sunday. Gen. Grant turned over the affairs of the department to Stanton, smoked a cigar with him, and withdrew. President Johnson is, of course, very indignant, and there are hints of something desperate that he will do. It is a strange and painful state of things, disgraceful to the Government, and injurious to the welfare of the nation. The President may do his worst, yet he is powerless in the hands of Congress, but this unequal fight between him and the legislative department, only delays restoration of the Union, and the prosperity of the people North and South.

COLLEGE FAUCES.—Three students at the Agricultural College at Amherst made a murderous assault upon Clarence E. Brown, a student junior of the College, on Friday evening, last week. Brown defended himself with a chisel, and cut all of them with it. One of them, George Graves, in escaping, fell head foremost down a flight of stairs, rendering him insensible for a day or two.

PARDON OF A CRIMINAL.—Abraham Abrahams, the rich St. Louis pawnbroker, who was convicted a short time since of buying stolen property, knowing it to be such, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, has been pardoned by the Governor. Had he been a "poor cuss," no such thing would have happened.

NEW ORLEANS.—The Newark Bulletin says that a secret order has been instituted in that city, known as "The Brotherhood of the Black Crook," and that its rites and ceremonies are even more ludicrous and obscene than were those of the defunct Sons of Malta.

A DARK LOOK.—A New Orleans correspondent says that fully one half of the white population on plantations in Louisiana and Mississippi will perish from disease consequent upon starvation under the present state of things, unless aid is furnished them.

HIGHWAYMEN IN MEXICO.—A stage was recently attacked by highwaymen near Monterrey, Mexico, one of the passengers killed, some wounded, and all of them robbed of their effects. The robbers escaped to the woods.

HORRIBLE.—Two women have been arrested in Correze, France, for having put a newborn living infant into a soup pot, with cabbage and flour. Having boiled the child, they gave it to some pigs to devour.

HORRIBLE CONFESSION.—A German named John Scheifer attempted to murder a man at Parkersburg, Va., a few days ago, and was arrested, when he confessed the murder of several men in that neighborhood.

MILITARY SENTINELS.—Have been troubled during the past few days at the Parliament and other public buildings in Ottawa, Canada. A Fenian scare is the cause.

Out of Joint.

The times are sadly out of joint. They go wrong North and South, East and West. There is no reconstruction, no restoration of States to the Union. Congress is disassociated with itself. It cannot plan a way of escape from our troubles. It hesitates, stumbles and gropes in the dark. If it forms a good resolution the President is against it; if it undertakes to reform abuses Mr. Johnson interposes and says "No." meantime business is at a stand-still, manufacturers stop, workmen are out of employment, wages are cut down, and people get the blues.

What is to be done in the circumstances no one seems wise enough to determine. No one can foresee what the times will develop, nor prophecy what will be the result of the plans and purposes of Congress. One thing seems certain, "we are to have no better times this winter, nor any great improvement till after another Presidential election," unless Congress authorizes another issue of greenbacks, with which to stimulate speculation. The politicians in Congress are moving with a view to influence the coming campaign. The Republicans will do what they can to make the times easy, and the opposition will endeavor to embarrass them, so as to make capital out of distress in the country. This game is played whenever it can be, and sometimes with good effect. People should be guarded on this point. The hard times are not owing to the proceedings of Congress, nor the conduct of the Republican party, but to a national reaction of the inflated currency and a gradual setting back of business to its normal condition. For five years past everybody has enjoyed prosperity. The wheel of fortune turns now, and we must experience adversity. Those who are out of work must make work for themselves. None need starve, while there is so much waste land to till, so much wild territory to settle and subdue. It may be hard for those with velvety hands and unsoiled garments to delve in the soil, but their hands will harden and their health will improve with the change, while they will add to the resources and wealth of the nation. Though the times are hard, let none despair.

A STORY OF ROMANCE.—A Western paper gives an account of the adventures of Matia Kirby, a young woman, who recently died in Detroit. It appears that Miss Kirby was living in New York in 1859, when she formed the acquaintance of a man named C. H. Niles, living in Erie County, New York. The girl's parents were wealthy, but she resolved to leave them to go with Niles. They left the State separately, in a few hours in advance, to Toledo. Niles met him, and both went to Toledo. Niles soon got work in a manufacturing establishment there, and the girl peddled oranges and cigars. She was so fearful of pursuit by her father that at Fremont she assumed male attire, and this she wore constantly for two years.

As the couple were walking in Toledo one evening, a policeman overheard their conversation, discovered the sex of the disguised girl, and she was arrested. Securing a release by donning her proper apparel, the two went to Nashville, the girl again taking men's clothing for her wear. Niles got a position as engineer on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and Miss Kirby was his fireman. After some time spent in this way, they returned North, went to the Medoc mines, and then to Cleveland. There the girl died, alone, among strangers. Niles having gone to Chicago at the time of her fatal sickness. During all the time of their travel and working together they were lawfully married.

WAR EXPENSES.—The following amounts have been paid by the general Government to the several States under the acts of Congress, indemnifying the States for expenses incurred by them in defense of the United States:

Maine.....\$868,846
New Hampshire.....59,461
Vermont.....519,404
Massachusetts.....2,555,649
Rhode Island.....735,217
Connecticut.....1,703,486
Pennsylvania.....2,300,192
New York (claimed \$3,225,030).....1,983,228
Delaware.....1,105,231
New Jersey.....1,719,319
Maryland.....26,319
Virginia.....2,194,559
Ohio (claimed \$2,272,000).....346,400
Michigan.....2,116,034
Kentucky.....3,883,845
Illinois.....100,000
Iowa.....924,463
Wisconsin.....163,133
Minnesota.....9,300
Missouri.....7,906,089
Indiana.....587,616
Total.....\$30,933,459
Whole amount claimed.....\$0,295,000

The END OF DE-FAUT.—The hard times are producing want, and starvation in the cities, driving to desperation many a mother, who, rather than see her child perish of famine and cold before her eyes, throws it into the dock, and sometimes plunges in to share its fate. A New York paper says:

"Found drowned, is often seen on the police records as we plunge deeper into this dismal winter of refreshment. Mothers make way with their offspring rather than see them starve. Drowning is, they say, an easier death than wasting away of hunger and cold; and when once this idea gets possession of them, it works in their brain until it drives them mad, and in this delirium they fling their little pinched and crying babies into the broad, deep river. 'No more hunger after that.' Babe and mother are both relieved—*the one of suffering, the other of a burden.* The Sunday Times, on this subject, says that children are flung away in the streets of New York like cigar-stumps.

WHISKEY FRAUDS.—Whiskey frauds at the West quite overmatch those of New York and vicinity. It was stated in speeches at a recent meeting of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce that men high in society, in business circles, and in churches, do not hesitate to combine for mutual protection in defrauding the Government, and lose nothing in reputation, while they make much in the way of profit thereby.

A WASHINGTON INCIDENT.—A lady of respectable appearance left the Capitol hurriedly on Thursday, and it was afterwards discovered that in descending the marble steps, she gave birth to a premature infant, which was found there. She could not be traced beyond the Capitol gates, and the affair created considerable excitement.

According to the report of the Peace Commission the Indian war resulted entirely from a violation by us of our own treaties, by the occupation of grounds which did not belong to us but to their Indian defenders.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

Miss BELLE BOU, the lady who figured conspicuously in the rebellion, aiding the rebels, is playing in the French Theatre at New York.

Garibaldi originated in Nice, and is of German descent.

Hay is cheaper than it was a month ago in Maine.

The Riverside Lottery of Philadelphia lately distributed several valuable prizes, and several thousand blanks.

On the petition of St. Mary for compensation for furnishing information which led to the arrest of Surratt, a board of officers to whom the subject was referred, have reported that he should be paid.

A correspondent of a New York paper makes the startling revelation that the number of lives lost in the Angola disaster was nearly twice as large as has hitherto been stated, being 65 instead of 39.

Michael Siss, for several years a waiter at the Nassau House, received a handsome little testimonial from the boarders on his leaving last week to become driver of the State Almshouse team.

MIND YOUR P's AND S's.—Letters every day sent to Palmer go to Salem, for the reason that many people write Palmer like Salem.

People in a hurry to have their letters reach their destination should be more careful.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

STRENGTHING about here is not first rate. The late snow-fall has improved it a little.

DONATION.—The friends of Rev. E. M. Haynes will make him a donation visit on Tuesday evening next.

CHAULER C. SPELMAN, a graduate of the law school at Cambridge, and a resident of South Wilbraham, has been appointed Justice of the Peace for Hampden County.

The lecture of E. H. Uniack, at the Congregational Church, last Sabbath evening, was well attended, in spite of the inclement weather, and was said to be one of his best efforts.

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THE PALMER LIBRARY.

At an adjourned meeting of the Palmer Library Association, held Monday evening, last year's officers were re-elected as follows:—P. P. Kellogg, President; O. P. Allen, Secretary; L. Dimock, Treasurer; Rev. E. M. Haynes, Dr. E. B. Lyon, O. P. Allen, Directors. From the Secretary's report we glean the following items:

There has been received from all sources the sum of \$385.29, which has all been expended for the benefit of the library. There are now in the library 413 volumes; 95 volumes were presented, 27 were received from School District Library, 68 were bought from the Harrisburg, and 232 were obtained from membership, &c. These books were worth, at wholesale price, when placed in the library, \$418.51. As a proof that the library has been appreciated, we would state, that the number of volumes drawn during the year has been 4420. The library year closes with the first of February, when a large number of memberships expire. It is hoped all will renew, by the payment of one dollar, and thus continue to add new books to those already on hand, and help along the interest in literary pursuits, so well begun. The library has been removed to the Jewelry Store of Clark & Gould, and W. H. Clark appointed librarian. The library will be open every day and evening (Sundays excepted), from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M., instead of Wednesdays and Saturday days only, as heretofore.

SOUTH WILBRAHAM.—During the past year (1867) there were thirty deaths in this parish.

Not one of this number had advanced to four score years. Five had lived over seventy years; five between thirty and seventy; the remainder were quite young—varying from ten years to infancy. The mortality has been somewhat less than in former years. There is a rumour in the village that there is to be a change in Postmasters here. Rumor is, that S. C. Spellman, Esq., is to be again reinstated Postmaster, and his office will be kept in its old quarter in his store, in the centre of the village. Present appearances indicate that all will acquiesce cheerfully in the change, although those at the Ravine Mill would be better accommodated at Mr. Hendrick's; yet, on the whole, I think, more credit is due to Mr. Spellman's. Mr. Hendrick has been a good Postmaster, as has Mr. Spellman. The difference has not been between the men, but the locality, and as I understand the matter there is the best of existing feeling between the present and incoming incumbents. We are having the best of sleighing, and should it thus continue South Wilbraham may be again represented at your place in the shape of an old fashioned sleigh, taking quarters at "Boards." Hope, at least. All here are preparing for dog-days next summer by filling the ice houses with splendid clear ice. It does not now look us nice as it will then. We can however, anticipate but only how it will look, but how it will taste, when properly mixed.

—*Occasional.*

BRIMFIELD.—A young and fair-looking woman, having from Brimfield, and giving her name as Mary J. Buxton, was before United States Commissioner Hallet, at Boston, on Friday, last week, charged with obtaining from the government money by means of false and fraudulent papers. It appears that the defendant, at the close of the war, was a widow, her husband having died in the service, and from that time to the present she has been drawing a pension. From the fact that she had been living with a man named Damon in Brimfield for about a year, enquires were instituted, and it was found that a couple bearing the same names as the defendant and Damon, had married to Damon, and he brought them to court. Mrs. Buxton positively denied having been married to Damon, but admitted that she had been living with him as his mistress. This placed the Commissioner in a delicate position, as he had to decide as to the character of the defendant—and he decided, in favor of virtue, by requiring the accused to give bail in \$500 for her appearance at the March term of the District Court, and this was promptly given by Mr. Damon. On New Year's eve, over one hundred of the citizens assembled at the hotel of Mr. Damon, and he thought the two were the only ones he saw in court. Mrs. Buxton positively denied having been married to Damon, and he decided, in favor of virtue, by requiring the accused to give bail in \$500 for her appearance at the March term of the District Court, and this was promptly given by Mr. Damon. On New Year's eve, over one hundred of the citizens assembled at the hotel of Mr. Damon, and he thought the two were the only ones he saw in court. 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ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SCRATCH! SCRATCH!! SCRATCH!!!

Wheaton's Ointment cures The Itch, Wheaton's Ointment cures Nettle Rash, Wheaton's Ointment cures Nettle Rash, Barber's Itch cures Old Sores, Wheaton's Ointment cures Every kind of Rash, like Maggots, and much more. Price 5 cents a box, by mail 50 cents. Address WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington St., Boston, Mass. For sale by all druggists.

Boston, Aug. 31, 1867.

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Dr. Dow has no doubt had greater experience in the cure of diseases of women than any other physician in Boston, and is to be consulted.

Boarding accommodations for patients who may wish to stay in Boston a few days under his treatment.

Dr. Dow, since 1845, having confined his whole time to an office practice for the cure of Private Diseases and Female Complaints, acknowledging no superior in the United States.

N. B.—All letters must contain one dollar, or they will not be answered.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Boston, Sept. 1, 1867.

W. C. CALINS, late of Palmer.

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Pamphlets containing certificates of cures, and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent to any address. The genuine YERBA PERUVIAN SYRUP is blown in the glass.

J. P. DUNSMORE, Proprietor.

No. 38 Dey St., New York.

Sold by all Druggists.

FIRE! FIRE! T. KAUDERS, T. KAUDERS INSURANCE AGENCY.

\$16,000,000 Assets Represented.

Policies issued on all descriptions of property at the LOWEST RATES consistent with PROTECTION. Time, from 1 day to 5 years.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
New York.

Assets \$8,450,000.

NIAGARA INSURANCE COMPANY,
New York.

Assets \$1,000,000.

INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
New York.

Assets \$1,415,000.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,
New York.

Assets \$650,000.

PEOPLES INSURANCE COMPANY,
WORCESTER.

Assets \$475,000.

SUGAR COATED. Dose, ONE FULL PILL.

The Liver Pill is purely vegetable, is MILD, yet EFFICIENT in its operation, and promotes and maintains the vital, functional action of the Liver and Bowels. Taken twice a day, three times a week, during one or two weeks, it will be succeeded by months of regular function action. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents per box. Sent by mail or receipt of twenty-eight days. In stamp and currency, by OSCAR G. MOSER & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 27 Court and St., New York.

R. R. RADWAY'S PILLS.

Are the only Purgative, Alterative, and Cathartic Medicine, that secures a vegetable substitute for mercury or saltpeter. They cure with astonishing rapidity Liver Complaints, Kidney Complaints, Irritation of the Bladder, Piles, Bright's Disease, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Ladies' Complaints, and all diseases indicating the necessity of a purgative medicine.

SIGNS FOR MARRIAGEABLE LADIES. If a man wifes his feet on the door mat before coming into the room, you may be sure he will make a good domestic husband. If a man in snuffing the candles sniffs them out, you may be sure he will make a stupid husband. If a man puts his handkerchief on his knees whilst taking his tea, you may be sure he will make a prudent husband. In the same way, always mistrust the man who will not take the last piece of toast of Sally Dunn, but prefers waiting for the next batch. It is not unlikely he will make a greedy, selfish husband, with whom you will enjoy "brown" at dinner, no crust at tea, no peace whatever at home. The man, my dears, who is careful about wrapping himself up well before venturing into the night air, not unfrequently makes a good invalid husband, that mostly stays at home, and is easily comforted with stops. The man who watches the kettle, and prevents it boiling over, will not fail, my dears, in the married state, in exercising the same care in always keeping the hot boiling. The man who doesn't take tea, ill treats the cat, takes snuff, and stands with his back to the fire, is a brute whom I would not advise you, my dears, to marry upon any consideration, either for love or money, but decidedly not for love! But the man who, when tea is over, is discovered to have had none, is sure to make the best husband. Patience like his deserves being rewarded with the best of wives, and the best of mothers-in-law. My dears, when you meet with such a man, do your utmost to marry him. In the severest winter he would not mind going to bed first. — *Punch.*

THE SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS. — An effort has been made in France to render the death of sheep and even more agreeable to the animals by the introduction of a new method of slaughter. A species of guillotine has been introduced, and instead of knocking them in the head, they have their heads removed at one blow. It is possible that Mr. Berg of New York, who has gained an enviable distinction for preventing cruelty to animals, would approve of this new idea, but it is said that the heads of the animals appeared to have life in them for five minutes. The sheep guillotine will not probably be introduced into this country, though it is to be hoped that some ingenious inventor will perfect a cattle car, which will enable the dumb beasts, on their last ride to Brighton from Ogdensburg and the other places to have at least a drop of water and a morsel of something to eat. A cattle train, as at present arranged is one of the most disgusting sights to be seen in this country.

A SENSIBLE MOVEMENT. — A Berlin correspondent of the New York Evening Post says that it is becoming the fashion to print German books in Roman type. Old associations prevent the abandonment of the Gothic character in the editions of Schiller, Goethe, and other literary standards, but the soothing soundness and clearness of our characters is now bringing it into general use for medical or other scientific works for history, biography, and philosophy. One or two newspapers are assuming the new dress, and the pamphlet issues of speeches and papers, read before the learned societies, are almost without exception, in Roman characters. The writer likes the change, and says that an hour's reading of the Gothic type outweighs, in wear and tear of eyesight, two or three of reading the same language in our own characters.

THE TEUTONIC-SIGN. — If the "Teutonic sign" is true, the present sleighing will be of long duration. The manner in which this is determined is this: — a ball of the snow is made and held over the blaze of a candle. If the snow melts and drops, the length of time that it will remain on the ground will be short. The more rapidly water drops from the melting snow, the shorter time it will remain, and the more certain it is to go away with rain; but if a hole is made through the ball of snow and no drops of water fall, then the snow will remain long, and only go away by very gradual thaw and without rain. The Teutonic savans have made the test, and inform us that when the present snow is held over the blaze of a candle, a hole is made directly through it, without a drop of water falling, hence it will remain long.

LITERARY. — The New York Tribune says of Susan B. Anthony's new paper, the Revolution, that its first number went to press charged to the muzzle with literary nitro-glycerine from the pens of Parker Pillsbury and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. The new journal demands equal pay to women for equal work, and educated suffrage, irrespective of color or sex.

ANXIOUS TO BUY. — A Washington dispatch says that Secretary Seward seems very sanguine about the ratification of the Danish treaty by the Senate, and in conversation he is reported to have said he would give one year's salary toward paying the government for the expense, rather than have the scheme miscarry.

A WATCH. — A Cuban, who had murdered his father, mother, sister, and child, on his way to execution, recently, made careful observations to the bystanders, warning them to be careful what meat they bought in the market next day, and suggesting that his flesh might be distinguished by its peculiar toughness.

LITTLE DINE. — It is remarked that although the Bankrupt law has been in operation a year, yet little has been done under it; and the cause for this is that according to one clause in the bill, after the first year no bankrupt can get the benefit of it unless his assets amount to fifty per cent. of his debts.

GUM BUSINESS. — The spruce gum trade of Maine is estimated at \$50,000 a year in the raw material. A large number of men are engaged in gathering the gum during the fall and winter months, who make from five to seven dollars per day. In some places men are hired at \$20 per month to gum them.

LANDACKNOWLEDGMENT. — In the New York Assembly last winter a Senator named Gramer vindicated the character of A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince, when assailed on the floor. By way of acknowledgment Mr. Stewart has presented the Senator with a house and lot valued at \$30,000.

PRESERVATION OF BODIES. — Two human bodies have remained in the Museum of Bellevue Medical College, New York, for over a year, in perfect preservation, kept so by the injection of a fluid which is promised to cause a revolution in the art of embalming.

SELF DENIAL. — The Machias Union relates as an instance of "tremendous self-denial" that a young lady of that town has sold the privilege of wearing a waterfall so long as she lives. The price is not stated.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!
"CONSUMPTION is AS CERTAINLY CURED AS Intermittent Fever, and is CERTAINLY PREVENTED AS Small Pox." — Rev. Charles B. King, M. D., LL. D., etc.

KING'S PREPARED PRESCRIPTION.
MADE FROM THE PRESCRIPTION OF
Rev. Chas. E. King, M. D., LL. D., &c.

For the Prevention and Cure of
CONSUMPTION!

(In its most advanced stages.)

For the Radical Cure of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, and all affections of the LUNGS, THROAT, and AIR-PASSAGES. General and special Dangers of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, and all Diseases of the Nerves, &c.

The PREPARED PRESCRIPTION is for all Functional Disorders of the Nerves, &c.

The PREPARED PRESCRIPTION increases the strength and deepens the color of the pale blood. It subdues the chills and fever and diminishes the Expectorant power of the lungs, &c. It is given from seven to fourteen days. The patient is invigorated, and the patient rapidly gains flesh; the cough and difficult breathing are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c., disappear with a really astonishing rapidity.

The PREPARED PRESCRIPTION should be used in every Disease, by which we know, in which there is either a Disease, or of either the NERVOUS or the BLOOD-System. It is unequalled in Female Disorders, Scrofula, & Suppressed Menstruation.

The PREPARED PRESCRIPTION is the best of the best.

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The Palmer Journal.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1868.

NUMBER 46.

VOLUME XVIII.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

BY GORDON M. FISKE & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two Dollars a year; a discount of twenty-five cents made to those who pay in advance. Six months \$1; three months, \$2 cents. Single copy, 5 cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the following rates:—One square, one cent; one square, one cent, for each week after the first. One square, one cent, with a border. One-half square, one cent, per year. Legal advertising, \$1.75 per square for three insertions. Notices in editorial columns, 20 cents per line; charge less than \$1. Ordinary notices, 6 cents per line; no charge less than \$1. Notices of funerals, under date of death, 25 cents, each. Special notices of marriages and deaths, 25 cents per line. An advance of regular rates. The space occupied by twelve solid million lines constitutes a square, and a liberal discount to merchants advertising largely and by the year.

NOTICES OF ALL KINDS, EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE AND AT SHORT NOTICES.

G. M. FISKE.

A. W. BRIGGS.

The Heart's Guests.

When age has cast its shadows
Over life's declining way!
When evening parts the others
Round our resting day,
Then shall we sit and ponder
On the dim and shadowy past,
The heart's silent chamber,
The guests will gather fast.

Guests that in youth we cherished
Shall come to sit beside,
And ye shall hold communion
As in days before!

They may be dark and sombre,
They may be bright and fair—
But the heart will have its chamber,
The guests will gather there.

How shall it be my sister,
How shall be our heart's guests?

What shall it be, my brothers,

When life's shadows on us rest?

Shall we not, 'mid the silence,

Hear voices sweet and low—
Speak the old familiar language.

The words of long ago?

Shall we not see dear faces?

Sweet smiling as of old?

Till the mists of that lone chamber

Are sunset clouds of gold?

When age has cast its shadows
Over life's declining way—

And evening twilight gathers
Round our resting day.

THE DOUBLE ELOPEMENT.

BY GEORGE B. DIXON.

I shall be obliged to leave for a few days, Maria," remarked George Simpkins at the breakfast-table.

"Where are you going, George?" inquired his wife.

"Business calls me to Paris. It is high time that our spring goods were purchased."

"Can't your partner go?"

"Yes, but I rather myself I am a better judge of goods, and I prefer to go."

"When do you start?"

"At 5.30, by the Dieppe route. I should like to have you put up a few things for me to carry, and have them ready by dinner-time."

"Very well, George, I will attend to it."

Mr. and Mrs. Simpkins had been married a year. They lived together very harmoniously and happily, and, strange to say, loved each other as well as in the honey-moon. Maria was proud of her husband, who, to be sure, was a fine-looking fellow, and looked upon him as a paragon, while he regarded his petite but pretty wife with similar feelings.

If Mrs. Simpkins had a fault, it was this: She was a little jealous, and very careful not to permit other women to engross too much of her husband's society.

So much by way of introduction.

Mr. Simpkins took an early dinner and his carpet-bag, in which the requisite number of shirts, collars, etc., had been placed by his wife, and returned to the warehouse, from which he intended to go to the rail way without coming home.

The parting was quite affecting. You might have thought Mr. Simpkins was going to America instead of Paris, from the prolonged farewell.

In the course of the forenoon a business acquaintance happened to call in.

"I wish I knew of some one intending to go to Paris this afternoon."

"Why?" inquired Simpkins.

"Because my wife's sister is obliged to go, and does not like to be without a protege."

"I will take charge of her with pleasure," remarked Mr. Simpkins. "I am going, too, this afternoon."

"Thank you. She will be very glad to avail herself of your offer. What route do you take?"

"It is quite immaterial. I had thought of the Dieppe route."

"If you have no preference, I think my sister would prefer the Dover. She is inclined to be seasick, and that would not give her so long a time on the water."

"Very well. Let it be the Dover, then."

"You will meet me at the station!"

"Yes, we will be there without fail."

Accordingly, a few minutes before half-past five, Mr. Simpkins wended his way to the railway station, where he was introduced to the young lady to whom he had engaged to act as an escort.

Miss Gilbert was quite attractive and companionable, and beguiled the time spent in the train very pleasantly with her agreeable conversation.

The next day Mrs. Simpkins received a call from Mrs. Brewer, one of her neighbors.

To sum up Mrs. Brewer's character in a single word, though it must be a compound one—She is a mischief-maker. Nothing delighted her more than to excite discord in the families of her acquaintances. She had been at the station the day before, and seen Mr. Simpkins depart with a lady in his charge. Gossiping, inferring that this would be news to his wife, with whose jealous tendencies she was not acquainted, she resolved to call upon her immediately, and give her her information.

"I am glad to see you, Mrs. Brewer," said the unsuspecting wife.

"Thank you. You look quite bright and happy."

"So I am, and so I have reason to be."

It is not every woman that has got such a kind, indulgent husband as I have!"

Mrs. Brewer coughed a quick short cough, and said nothing. Now a cough is a trifle, but it may be very significant sometimes. It was in Mrs. Brewer's case, Mrs. Simpkins rightly understood it to mean here—

"Poor deluded creature! you don't see all that other folks do."

"What do you mean?" she asked a little sharply, for she did not like to have her husband's affection doubted.

"Mean! my dear Mrs. Simpkins," said her visitor, with affected surprise; "I didn't say anything, did I?"

"No."

"Then what could I mean?"

"A slight, cold—that is all."

At the same time she looked meaningfully at me, as if we were not all. Mrs. Simpkins replied to the look:

"Now I am sure you are deceiving me. You have heard something about my husband, and are afraid to tell me. Is it not so?"

"I have not heard anything about Mr. Simpkins that need occasion you any uneasiness."

"Then you have seen something. Tell me truly," said Mrs. Simpkins, getting excited.

"Oh, a mere trifle."

"A trifl!—No, it can't be a trifle. It's something dreadful, I know. Tell me instantly, if you would have me go mad before your eyes," exclaimed the little woman, in a terrible state of mind.

Quite delighted with the excitement she had procured, Mrs. Brewer said deliberately:

"Your husband has left town?"

"Yes, he went to Paris by the Dieppe route yesterday afternoon."

"You are quite sure he went by the Dieppe route?"

"He told me he should."

"Then he deceived you." He went by Dover. I saw him get into the train with my own eyes."

"Is that all?" said the wife, feeling somewhat relieved. "He might have changed his mind."

"Yes, he might, but unfortunately, that is not all."

"What more?" gasped Mrs. Simpkins.

"He had company."

"A—female?"

"Yes."

"Young?"

"Yes, and handsome. She had beautiful ringlets floating down her shoulders, and one of the sweetest smiles I ever saw."

"The—troll!" sobbed Mrs. Simpkins.

"Do you know what her name is?"

"No, I never saw her before to my knowledge."

"And you really think that—that?"

"Can there be a doubt of it? Remember your husband was very particular to tell you he was going by the Dieppe route, when, in reality, he was going by another? Of course it was to guard against your coming down to the station and seeing him off, and so discovering his perfidy."

"Yes—yes, I see!" said the disturbed wife, "it is all plain to me. But I didn't think George would have deceived me so; I didn't, really!"

"Men are deceitful—the best of them!" said Mrs. Brewer, solemnly. "Now, I think it's best to watch them constantly. That's the only way."

"What would you do?"

"I'll tell you what; if you are a woman of spirit you'll follow my advice."

"And that is?"

"To follow him. Go to Paris, and convince yourself whether he is guilty or innocent."

"But I—I shouldn't dare to go alone. I have never traveled by myself."

"I can relieve you there. Mr. Brewer is going to Paris this afternoon. You can go under his charge."

"World you?"

"By all means."

"Then I will, and perhaps I shall find that George is innocent, after all."

"Perhaps so," said Mrs. Brewer, significantly.

Accordingly it was arranged that Mrs. Simpkins should go to Paris that very afternoon, with Mr. Brewer. With a heavy heart little Mrs. Simpkins got into the train on her unhappy errand. Luckily, she had no family responsibilities to cause her anxiety. Her whole thoughts were upon her husband.

Mr. Brewer was very polite and attentive. No one could have a more considerate escort, as Mrs. Simpkins acknowledged, in spite of the troubles that preyed upon her mind. She even laughed when an orange boy asked Mr. Brewer if he wouldn't buy some of the fruit for his wife, thinking it was a joke, but immediately afterwards relapsed into sadness when she considered that in Mr. Simpkins' case it was no joke at all.

They reached Paris at the usual time, and took a carriage for the hotel, where they proposed to rejoin during their stay.

"I shall be occupied with business engagements," said Mr. Brewer; "I shall be obliged to leave you by yourself during the day. This evening, however, I will be at your service."

"What do you think I had better do?" asked Mrs. Simpkins, feeling quite helpless.

"I think it would be best to walk out to-day. You may, perhaps, see something of your husband and—"

"Don't, pray, mention her."

"And in the evening, the best course would be to go to some place of amusement, where you will have a chance of seeing him."

"Thank you."

Left to herself, Mrs. Simpkins spent the greater part of the day on the Boulevards. It was in vain, however. She saw nothing of her reverent husband.

"Have you seen nothing of him?" asked Mr. Brewer, at the tea-table.

Mrs. Simpkins shook her head in the negative.

"I have procured tickets for the Italian opera," continued the gentleman. "That is all the fashion just now, and it is altogether probable that he may be there."

"Thank you. You look quite bright and happy."

"So I am, and so I have reason to be."

It is not every woman that has got such a kind, indulgent husband as I have!"

have also borrowed an opera glass, so that he will not be likely to escape our notice."

Mrs. Simpkins feebly uttered her thanks, and prepared to accompany Mr. Brewer to the place of amusement mentioned. Probably no one set out for a place of entertainment with less expectation of enjoyment than the poor wife.

Let us return to Mr. Simpkins.

On reaching Paris he accompanied Miss Gilbert to the house of her friends, where he was very politely received. Before the interview closed, Mr. Simpkins mentioned his intention to go to the opera in the evening, and invited Miss Gilbert and her sister to accompany him. They accepted the invitation with pleasure.

When the evening arrived, however, the sister was indisposed, and unable to attend. She insisted that this should not detain the rest of the party, and accordingly, Mr. Simpkins went, attended by Miss Gilbert.

The performance commenced. Those who have seen "Norma" will readily understand that it is well worth seeing. There was one of the audience, however, Mrs. Simpkins, who did not pay the least attention to the opera, but eagerly scanned the faces of those around her. At length her eyes rested upon the delinquent Simpkins, apparently enjoying himself highly, in company with a handsome young lady.

The very one described by Mrs. Brewer. She turned pale and clutched Mr. Brewer convulsively by the arm.

"Look there!" said her husband, on my soul," he replied. "And with a very pretty lady, too."

"Oh, dear, what shall I do—what can I do?"

"Wait till the opera is over, then I will take care that you shall see him. The lady is very pretty, certainly."

"But how could he do so!" exclaimed Mrs. Simpkins, scarcely able to restrain her agitation.

Meanwhile Miss Gilbert observed the agitation of the wife. Watching more narrowly, she became convinced that her companion was somehow connected with it.

"Mr. Simpkins," said she, "you have made a conquest. There is a lady on the other side of the house who is evidently quite attracted by you."

"Where!" he inquired.

"There to the left," said he. "Mr. Simpkins looked, at first carelessly, then intently. He would have been scarcely more surprised if a homosel had exploded before him. There was his wife—his innocent, confiding, loving wife, as he thought her—in a foreign country, visiting places of amusement—with Mr. Brewer."

"I'll shoot him!" thought Simpkins, savagely. "To run off with my wife? And she said that I thought so pure! Oh, the villain!"

"No wonder she looks disturbed," muttered Simpkins, between his teeth. "She did not expect to see me here. Ha!—but I'll shoot myself. And she pretended she did not want me to go away!"

"What is the matter?" inquired Miss Gilbert, in astonishment.

"Oh, nothing. It is rather hot," said Mr. Simpkins, trying to fix his attention on the opera.

"At length the opera was over. The two parties met in the passage."

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, JAN. 25, 1861.

JOHN P. HALE, our Minister to Madrid, has resigned, because Johnson has asked him to, and wants the place for one of his admirers.

The bill abolishing the Constabulary passed the Senate on Thursday by a vote of 21 to 18. Senator Bowman, of Berkshire, made a strong argument against it, but it did no good. Alexander of Hampden and Sawyer of Hampshire voted against the bill.

The South Carolina Convention, now in session, has a colored majority of ten. The豪ghest of all the States is therefore completely at the mercy of a race who but lately were its slaves. We should think that those gentlemen who are still engaged in demanding the subjugation of the Southern aristocracy, might be satisfied that the work is approaching completion.

THAT rattle-brained fellow, George Francis Train, was arrested on his arrival at Liverpool, on Friday evening, 17th inst., with two other passengers, on a charge that they were members of the Fenian organization. After laying in jail over night he was suffered to go; but he has sued the British Government for \$100,000 damages, and is making a great fuss about it. He won't get much pity, though he may have been shabbily used.

AMERICANS are getting roused on the question of naturalization, and are determined that the pretensions of England to perpetual allegiance of native-born subjects, shall not be tolerated. A large meeting was held at Norwich, Ct., recently, to discuss the question of naturalized citizens. Resolutions were adopted urging the Government to recall Minister Adams and remove the Consul in Liverpool and in Dublin. A meeting was also held in a similar spirit, at Portland, Me.

The manufacturers of New England held a convention at Worcester, on Wednesday, to see what could be done towards relieving themselves of taxation and regaining their former prosperity. After due deliberation, the convention adopted a memorial to Congress praying for removal of the tax on manufactured articles, with the exception of luxuries, and endorsed the action of the late Cleveland Convention. Delegates were appointed to lobby in their interest at Washington.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY is a matter worth talking about before the next Presidential convention. Three times has the nation been disappointed and disgrimed by electing a Vice President who misrepresented the policy of the party that elected him. The last bitter pill which we have had to swallow in this way has sickened the country of small men for the second place at the head of the Government. Had Hannibal Hamlin been nominated instead of Andrew Johnson, we should have had no such clash of authority as now exists at Washington. The lessons we have learned will, no doubt, be useful in the selection of a proper candidate for the coming campaign. We want no doubtful candidate—no man who has not in his the true ring of loyalty, patriotism and integrity.

TOPIES have reason to rejoice. Besides getting relieved of the prohibitory law and the constabulary, they are likely to get their liquor much cheaper, so that there will be nothing in the way of drinking their fill and keeping drunk all the time, if they desire. The prospect is that the tax on liquors will be reduced from \$2 per gallon to 50 cents. This will not be so well for the distillers as the drinkers, for the former cheat the Government out of a large portion of the tax, while the drinkers have to pay it to the distillers. It costs a man considerable now to get his regular grog, and he is not so likely to indulge in inebriety as if liquor could be purchased cheaper. When the tax comes down to fifty cents on a gallon, the toppers' millionaire will have arrived.

The trouble down in Georgia is not mentioned much. After Meade had removed Jenkins, and appointed a Colonel of Infantry as Governor of the State of Georgia, he directed his officers to take possession of the Treasury.

On this being done, it was found that Jenkins had put the State funds beyond Meade's reach by removing them to New York for safe keeping. Meade then proposed to use such moneys as were paid into the Treasury; but it was next discovered that, on the eve of his removal from office, Jenkins had issued a proclamation suspending the payment of all State taxes for four months. The next thing is, that Gen. Meade announces his purpose to suspend, for the time being, the payment of a portion of the current salaries of all officers who receive their pay either from the State Treasury or the State road.

IT is the purpose of Congress to reduce taxation to \$100,000,000 for the present year, but we are not precisely assured how we can go along with that amount, so long as it takes about \$300,000,000 now. Congress should reduce the expenses of Government by cutting off unnecessary expenses, and conducting business economically. The burdens of taxation have become heavy, and will be more and more felt, unless something is done to lighten the weight. It is for the interest of the Republican party to make the tax light this year, for political effect; but we trust no such motive will govern Congress in its action. We have got expenses everywhere on the high pressure system, and unless we have retrenchment there will be a national collapse. Congress will do a wise thing by setting an example of economy before the country.

LEARN IT TO 'EM.—The Springfield Republican complains that the ministers of the city don't repeat the Lord's prayer correctly.

Rejected.

The nomination of Benjamin F. Thomas for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was rejected by the Council at its meeting on Friday, last week. Those voting for the confirmation were,—Messrs. Talbot, Brayton, Harvey, and Knight. Those against it were,—Clafin (Lieut. Governor), Adams, Endicott, Usher, and Welch. Before the vote was taken, Governor Bullock made a brief address to the Council, setting forth his reasons for making the nomination, and giving a summary record of Judge Thomas' political career in Congress. In closing the Governor said:

I have been urged upon political grounds to withdraw it (the nomination). I cannot consent to do so, because I believe that the political objections are unsound, and that yielding to them would be a lasting injury to the judicial system of Massachusetts; and because, in my opinion, it is a nomination fit to be made. If it should be confirmed by the Council, I believe that the appointment will be acceptable to the bar and to the people, and that it will promote the interests of jurisprudence and the general welfare. If it shall be rejected, it will be my proud satisfaction that in making the nomination I have endeavored faithfully to discharge one of the most important functions of the Executive office.

The rejection of this nomination is purely on political grounds, and establishes a strange and unheard of precedent. The nomination was a good one, having the endorsement of a majority of the legal profession, so far as we have heard, and its confirmation would have given to the Supreme bench one of the profoundest lawyers in the State. The people of the Commonwealth desire questions of law settled by the highest judicial ability, and not by political bias; but a majority of the Governor's Council have decided that politics shall govern the appointment, and of course desire that the opinions of the Supreme bench shall be warped by the same influences. We know they have been sorely pressed by wing of politicians opposed to Judge Thomas, and it is a matter of regret that they had not the same courage to resist the pressure that the Governor exhibited. The majority of the people of the State and the majority of the legal profession, we believe, sustain the Governor in his course, and though a few radicals may threaten to pull his barn down, and do other terrible things, because he adhered to a right and righteous purpose, he will rise higher in public estimation, not only in Massachusetts, but wherever the history of this case may be known. Judge Hoar expects promotion by this rejection, but it is by no means certain that he will obtain it. It would be a wise thing for the Council to reconsider its action, and confirm the nomination; yet we have no hope that it will do so; and, as the court will, not be embarrassed by a delay in appointing a Chief Justice, we trust that the Governor will be in no hurry to make another nomination.

THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT is greatly alarmed at the aggressive policy which Russia is now pursuing in the Eastern question. It has the avowed sympathy of England and France, and is urged by these two powers to make extensive military and naval preparations in the Mediterranean. England and France are, moreover, making the greatest efforts to bring about a great European combination against Russia; but whether they will, fight themselves is still doubtful.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR A CHANGE OF NAME.—At the Superior Court in Bridgeport, Ct., on Friday last week, Edward Powers, of Stratford, a minor, was allowed to change his name to that of Edward Allen Powers. The young man is to receive, on attaining his majority, the sum of \$10,000, on condition of this change of name, from the estate of Edward E. Powers, deceased, late of Columbus, Georgia.

HYDROPHOBIA.—About three months since, Joseph Nolan of Syracuse, N. Y., found a small dog in his store and attempted to drive him out, when the animal snatched at him and scratched him slightly across the hand. The man was killed and nothing more was thought of it until last week, when Mr. Nolan was suddenly taken ill, and after lingering a few days in terrible agony, he died on Sunday of hydrophobia.

A NEW BUSINESS.—Bridgeman & Whitney, of Springfield, are engaged in stamping paper and envelopes with initial letters, both colored and plain. Half a dozen girls are constantly employed at the business, and the work they turn out is really neat and pretty. Orders for initial paper or envelopes may be left at this office.

FOLLOWING HIS EXAMPLE.—A good many clergymen are following the example of Mr. Beecher in writing romances, but few of them will meet with the success that he has. If Beecher should stand on his head in a public place, or do some other silly thing, we have no doubt other ministers would be trying to do the same.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A GIRL.—Elizabeth Strang of Chicago, only sixteen years of age, gave her parents, a brother and two sisters strichnined in their coffee, because she had been abused and overworked. They have all recovered, and the girl is in prison, though there is much sympathy for her.

SENTENCE OF A SWINDLER.—General Humphreys, the famous confidence man, of Pittsfield, who eloped with Miss Kenyon, last summer, to Cincinnati, has been sentenced to ten years in State prison. He pleaded guilty to the indictment for obtaining money on false pretences.

Mechanics' FAIR.—The Western Massachusetts National Bank altered to twenty cents is in circulation. They can be best detected by examining the figures 20 in the right and left upper corners of the bill; also by the engraving on the back, which on the genuine fives is the "Landing of Columbus," and on the genuine twenty, "Baptism of Pocahontas."

A GOOD SALARY.—The Rev. Henry C. Potter, who has accepted from Grace Church, New York, will receive a salary in money and house rent equal to \$14,000 per annum.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

A VIOLENT hurricane, which recently prevailed at Teneriffe and vicinity, inflicted great damage upon shipping in the harbor and property on shore.

Another victim to the free use of chloroform for relieving a toothache has just been buried at Collinsville, Ct.

The police say infanticide has never been so common in New York as during the past twelve months.

Miss Minnie Warren, sister to Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb, is about to be led to the hymeneal altar by Commodore Nutt. Their united wealth is about \$350,000.

St. Marie, who sold Surratt, is to have \$15,000. Holy Mary! how fat is the piece of blood!

John G. Whittier, the poet, has been seriously ill for several weeks, at his residence in Amesbury.

The farming out to private individuals the collection of the whiskey tax is regarded by Congress as a most absurd proposition.

A small chunk of gold, weighing 700 grains and worth \$25, was found at Wallkill, N. J., a few days since.

Geo. Grant is urging his Congressional friends to postpone action on the new reconstruction bill.

The entire cost of printing and binding for Congress and the departments during the past year was \$1,600,000.

In Russia ballet girls are educated as dancers at the expense of the government, and are not permitted to leave the country without the permission of the Czar.

Advices from China are to the effect that another battle had been fought between the imperialists and the rebels, in which the latter were victorious.

A woman absconded from her husband at Trenton, N. J., with over \$4000 of his money, on learning that he was about to elope with another woman.

The frost is so severe in Minnesota that a Minneapolis journal says the butchers have to use saws instead of cleavers in cutting up their meat.

Chicago declines the notoriety of being "the great divorce head centre of the United States," and triumphantly yields the honor to Indianapolis.

The people of St. Thomas and St. John have voted almost unanimously to be annexed to the United States—but the United States are not quite prepared to annex the islands.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has decided that the selling of tickets for a "prize concert" is a State Prison offence—that the affair was "false and fictitious."

The elephant Romeo, who recently killed his keeper at Hatborough, Penn., has not been paid. He is confined in a pen of stout timbers, and will allow no one to approach him.

A Winsted (Ct.) man, while chopping wood a short time ago, was hit above the eyebrow with a stick, and, although his eye was unbroken, the sight was entirely destroyed by the blow.

A woman residing at Glassboro, N. J., drank two ounces of the oil of bitter almonds in mistake for whiskey, a few days ago, and died soon afterwards.

The New York bank clerk, who thought a merchant had insulted his sister, proved his case by shooting the latter in a duel, last week. Neither was much hurt.

Henry Ward Beecher is writing a Life of Christ. There is an excellent history of Christ in a work called the New Testament, which is not likely to be improved upon.

A Chicago lady owns the residence of the first Napoleon at St. Helena.

A child has recently been born at Stamford, Ct., having three distinct noses.

Whenever London is enveloped in a fog, such is now the fear of the Fenians, that the special constables are called out.

The New Orleans Crescent says if North Carolina would find a home market for its one hundred thousand bushels of peanuts, let it eat treathers.

The Charleston (S. C.) Courier still has the palmetto tree at the head of its editorial page—Charleston has but two palmetto trees; one of them is dying, and the other is very sickly.

A REJECTED LOVER SHOOTS HIMSELF.—In Philadelphia, at one o'clock Monday morning, John Jacob Higelin shot himself. He had gone to the house of his lady-love, and had been heard to say by an inmate, after knocking at the front door, "Mary, will you have me? If you don't promise to have me, you will never see me again!" No answer being returned, the pistol was discharged as stated. The young woman upon being notified of the occurrence, visited Higelin at the hospital, and had so little sympathy with him that she said he was a foolish fellow to shoot himself for any girl. They had worked together in a confectionery factory, and she had rejected his addresses. The bullet narrowly escaped the heart, which it was evidently intended to reach.

FALL OF A BALLOON.—A balloon ascension took place on Christmas morning from the Grand Plaza, in the City of Mexico, air rarified by heat being employed. The adventurer, on reaching a height of about five hundred feet (he was tied in the rope) struck a counter current of air, which appeared to come from the ice and snow-clad volcanoes, for the air in the balloon cooled rapidly, and he descended with corresponding speed, breaking some of his bones and otherwise damaging and demoralizing him.

AMUSING CASE OF FRIGHT.—A few evenings since a farmer at Hampstead, I. L., saw a man's head on a manure heap near his residence, and imagining in his fright that a murderer had been committed, ran home and alarmed his sons. The father and sons then went out to witness the horrible spectacle; but found it only a poor German, who had covered himself up, all but his head, to shield himself from the cold.

ATTEMPTS AT RAPE.—A scamp named Miesenhofer attempted a rape upon the person of Mary Barnes at Shelburne Falls, as she was returning home Sunday evening. The villain was subsequently arrested.—A young colored man attempted to commit a rape the other day at Meriden, Ct., upon a lady of like hue. Her cries frightened him away, however, before he had accomplished his purpose.

ALTERED BILL.—Five of the Concord (Mass.) National Bank altered to twenty cents are in circulation. They can be best detected by examining the figures 20 in the right and left upper corners of the bill; also by the engraving on the back, which on the genuine fives is the "Landing of Columbus," and on the genuine twenty, "Baptism of Pocahontas."

Mechanics' FAIR.—The Western Massachusetts National Bank altered to twenty cents is in circulation. They can be best detected by examining the figures 20 in the right and left upper corners of the bill; also by the engraving on the back, which on the genuine fives is the "Landing of Columbus," and on the genuine twenty, "Baptism of Pocahontas."

A GOOD SALARY.—The Rev. Henry C. Potter, who has accepted from Grace Church, New York, will receive a salary in money and house rent equal to \$14,000 per annum.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

ANY ONE wishing the "mumps" can obtain them at the State Primary School.

The young folks are holding cotillion parties at the Antique House this winter.

THE CITY MARSHAL of Springfield, according to the Republican, sends his "hard cases" to Palmer.

We are having manufactured a new dress for our paper, and readers will not have to bear with old type much longer.

REV. A. F. BAILEY, of this town, gave the closing lecture of the course at Shelburne Falls, Friday evening, January 17th.

BELCHERTON.—Miss Hattie Kellogg's school, of the Chestnut Hill district, visited Palmer and the State Primary School on Wednesday.

A. C. KENDALL, who has been clerking it for E. Brown the past year, has bought out the fancy store of F. H. & E. H. Sterns, of Springfield.

POSTPONED.—On account of the snow-storm last Tuesday evening, the donation party at the house of Rev. E. M. Hayes was postponed till next Monday evening, should the weather then be pleasant.

GOING SOUTH.—Col. Bartholomew, agent of the American Express Company at this village, has resigned, and is going to Florida to carry on a plantation he has lately purchased. He intends to make fruit-raising a prominent feature of his plantation. His successor in the express business is John McClary, who has been the Colonel's assistant in the business.

SUNDEN DEATH.—A month ago a man calling himself Phillips stopped in this village a few days, professing to be a phrenologist, but appeared to be insane. On Friday, last week, he was sent from Springfield to the State Almshouse, and though able to walk when he left the cars, he was really dying, and expired in a few hours after reaching the almshouse. Our kind Springfield authorities should remember that there is a law against sending paupers to the almshouse in a dying condition.

MISS ALICE JOHNSON, the young lady who advised to give a "public reading" at the Baptist Church next Tuesday evening, comes with the highest recommendations. She has given public readings elsewhere with great success. Those who have heard her, say she reads with great power and beauty. We doubt not she will draw a full house on her first appearance in this place. One very pleasant feature of the entertainment will be the music, which will be furnished by one of the best pianists in the vicinity.

NUMBER OF MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1861.—The number of births in the town of Palmer during the year 1861, was 111—males, 52; females, 59. Forty were of American parentage, 71 of foreign. Of the fathers, 54 were laborers, 12 farmers, 5 spinners, 3 carpenters, 3 blacksmiths, 2 each of painters, weavers, carriers, carders, spoolers, and dresser-tenders; and one to each of the following: clergymen, lawyer, physician, mason, moulder, carriage-maker, scythe-maker, railroad agent, railroad repairer, shoemaker, tailor, grocer, engineer, druggist, hostler, hotel keeper, tinner, watchman, and machinist. There were two pairs of twins and one illegitimate child.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN HAIR PREPARATION, valued at home and abroad, a real Hair Restorer or Dressing, (in one bottle). A great triumph of science. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED, (new style). Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar.

1254w

EMINENT men of Science have discovered that electricity and magnetism are developed in the system from the iron in the blood. This accounts for the debility, low spirits and lack of energy a person feels when this vital element becomes reduced. The Peruvian Syrup, a protoxide of iron, supplies the blood with its iron element and in the only form in which it is possible for it to enter the circulation.

"BREATHES there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
Give me my pies and cakes and bread
From poisonous gases free?"

The gases generated by Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Salterus are not only free from deleterious properties, but warranted cleansing, purifying and healing giving. Those affected with dyspepsia and heart-burn are invited to use it freely and relief will be realized.

S. D. & H. W. SIXTH'S AMERICAN ORGANS. The Messrs. Smith are the oldest rest instrument manufacturers in Boston. They have from the first, striven to make a good work as human hands could produce, and have been won awake for all valuable improvements in such instruments. They produce a great range of styles, varying in form and capacity, adapting them to parlor, school, church or hall, as may be desired. The many patents for improvements, owned exclusively by these manufacturers, enable them to control the manufacture of this peculiar Organ, so that no other rest instrument of whatever name or claim can compare with them in perfection. It is only necessary to try them, to be satisfied of this.—*Vt. Musical Review.*

A CARD.

Mrs. N. P. VATTI deserves gratefully to acknowledge the pleasant tokens of regard received from members of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, and other friends, at their annual meeting. She would also express her grateful appreciation of their respect and courtesy during the entire period of her official connection with this pleasant association—strengthening, as it has, her affectionate regard for all its members.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S

PHYSICIAN,
Society—six pages; price, 25 cents. Sent to any address. No money required until the book is received, and fully approved. It is a perfect guide to the sick or indisposed. Address, DR. S. S. FITCH, 23 Fremont St., Boston.

INFORMATION.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or beardless face, also for the removal of warts, blisters, eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing T. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 825 Broadway, New York.

P. P. O.

Try a box of POLAND'S PLANTAIN OINTMENT. The best Salve in the World. Take no other, but insist on having this.

For sale by all druggists and country dealers.

Dr. J. W. POLAND, Manufacturer.

(See Advertisement).

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who may desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of Consumption, that he dread most of all—*Consumption*. His only object is to benefit mankind, and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will do them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,

No. 129 South Second St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

Vau Buskirk's Liver Pills.

SUGAR COATED.

DOSE, ONE PILL.

The Liver Pill is purely vegetable, is M112, yet EFFICIENT in its operation, and promotes and maintains the vital functional action of the Liver and Bowels. Taken twice, or three times a week, during one or two weeks, it will be succeeded by months of regular functional action. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents per box.

Sent by mail on receipt of twenty-eight cents, in stamps or currency, by OSCAR G. MOSES & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 27 Cortlandt St., New York.

as11

Important to Females.

The celebrated Dr. Dow continues to devote his entire time to the treatment of all diseases incident to the female system. An experience of twenty-three years enables him to give speedy and permanent relief in the worst cases of Suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must be sent to Dr. Dow, No. 9, Endicott street, Boston.

N. B.—I have furnished to those who wish to remain under treatment.

Boston, Jan. 30, 1867.—ly

ITCH: ITCH: ITCH:

SCRATCH! SCRATCH!! SCRATCH!!!

in from 10 to 48 hours.

Wheaton's Ointment cures The Itch.

Wheaton's Ointment cures Salt Rheum.

Wheaton's Ointment cures Tetter.

Wheaton's Ointment cures Barber's Itch.

Wheaton's Ointment cures Old Sores.

Wheaton's Ointment cures Every kind of humor, like Magic.

Price 50 cents a box; by mail 60 cents. Address WEEKS & BROWN, No. 170 Washington St., Boston.

Mass. For sale by all druggists.

Boston, Jan. 31, 1867.—ly

CHRONIC DISEASES, SCROFULA, UL

CERS, &c.

It is well known that the benefits derived from drinking of the Congress, Saratoga, and other celebrated springs, is principally owing to the iodine they contain.

DR. H. ANDERSON'S IODINE WATER.

Iodine in the same pure state that it is found in these spring waters, but over five hundred per cent, more in quantity, containing as it does 1/4 grains to each fluid ounce, dissolved in pure water, without a solvent—a discovery long sought for, in this country and Europe—and is the best remedy in the world for Scrofula, Cancer, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, and all Chronic Diseases.

Circumstances, J. E. DINSMORE, Proprietor, 36 Dey street, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

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Caution to Females in Delicate Health.

Dr. DOW, our Agent and Surgeon, No. 7

Endicott Street, is consulted daily

on all diseases incident to the female system.

Prolapsus Uteri, Fluor, Albus, Suppression

and other menstrual derangements, are all treated

on new pathological principles, and speedy relief guaranteed in a very few days. So invariably certain is this new mode of treatment, that most obstinate complaints yield under it, and the afflicted person soon rejoices in perfect health.

Dr. Dow has no doubt greater experience in the cure of diseases of women than any other physician in Boston.

Boarding accommodations for patients who may wish to stay in Boston a few days under his care.

Dr. Dow, since 1845, having confined his whole

attention to an office practice for the cure of Private Diseases and Female Complaints, acknowledging no superior in the United States.

N. B.—All letters must contain one dollar, or

they will not be answered.

Offices from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M.

Boston, Sept. 1, 1867.

lyr.

Buchs.

[From Dispensatory of the United States]

DIOSMA CRENATA of the United States.

BUCHI LEAVES PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffuse and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchi leaves are gently stimulants, with a peculiar tendency to irritate Organs, producing diuresis, and, like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis, when circumstances favor this mode of action.

They are given in cases of the Utinary Organs, and in Great Catarrh of the Bladder, Muriatic Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of Prostate and Retention of Incontinence of Urine, when a loss of tone in the parts excited in its operation.

The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Catarrhus, Ulcerated or Suppurated States of the Uterus.

DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAD

VEL AND TROPHIC SWELLINGS, &c.

increases the peristaltic action, by which the Wartery and Tumorous Deposits, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HEMBOLDT'S EXTRACT OF BUCHI is a powerful

remedy in the cure of the following symptoms:

Indisposition, Indigestion, Painful Urination, Ulcerated or

Suppurated States of the Uterus.

DRUGS.—**BUCHI** is used in the cure of

the following diseases:—

Ulcerated or Suppurated States of the Uterus.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, FEB. 1, 1868.

It is a sorry business for young people to get married in fun. A couple lately tried it at Detroit, and finding themselves fast caught in the meshes of hymen, had to appeal to the courts to help them out. We often hear of such kind of sport, though not always resulting in so serious a manner. This young couple had a narrow escape, and are congratulating themselves on getting off so well.

The civil war in Santo Domingo appears to result in the overthrow of President Cabral, the insurgents, under the lead of ex-President Baez, holding all the towns except the capitol. E. President Gifford of Hayti has declined to take side with President Cabral. President Salnave has declared his determination to oppose the cession of Samana to the United States, if necessary by force of arms.

CONGRESSMEN are talking about retrenchment and appear to be moving in that direction. Well, that is encouraging. There is a great field for labor in the vineyard they have entered. The country will hail with joy any measure they may inaugurate calculated to lessen the burden of taxation, which is bearing them down to the dust. Why not make a reduction of the salaries of Congressmen and abbreviate the session to start with?

THE Massachusetts Senate has debated the bill abolishing the constabulary for a week, without changing a single vote from what was given on passing it to a third reading. The Senators stood 21 for repealing the constabulary law to 18 against. The bill will now go to the Governor, who will undoubtedly sign it. A license bill is ready to be reported in the House. It gives mayors of cities and selectmen of towns the right to grant permission to sell liquor, on the payment of certain fees. It is doubtful whether such a law can pass the Legislature.

During the negotiation between Mr. Seward and the Russian Minister for the purchase of Alaska, there was considerable correspondence by telegraph between the latter and the Russian Government on that subject. The bills of the Cable company amount to about \$10,000, and the Russian Government is of opinion that the United States should pay it. Mr. Seward declines to do so, on the ground that it is not a legitimate charge. The appropriation for the purchase of that territory is still held in abeyance in the Committee on Foreign Relations at the instance of Secretary Seward; and there seems to be no disposition on the part of the Government of the Committee to take action on it.

The Time to Emigrate.

Business is dull. Thousands are out of employment, and there is no immediate prospect that prosperous times will come again for many months. The question with the unemployed is "What shall we do?" There is one field always open to those who are willing to work, and that is the unsettled West. In hard times people emigrate more than in prosperous seasons, because they can always obtain a livelihood from the soil when they cannot in workshops and manufactures. They must go somewhere; they must do something, or go to the poor-house. There is no better way than for families to form colonies and emigrate to the West. Land is cheap there, and if they have not money to buy they can settle upon Government tracts, and afterwards purchase them. The Pacific Railroad is opening a rich field for emigrants. All along its route will spring up prosperous settlements in a few years, and those who go first to settle there will reap the advantages of a rapid rise in property. Young men can find work there if not in the stores and shops of the East. The manner of living will not be as estimable as here, but their delicate hands and puny bodies will grow strong and vigorous, and they will become men instead of puppys in the world. We know it is not pleasant to leave the pleasures and fascinations of cultivated society and "rough it" in the West, but where a number of families or young men associate together for emigration they can take along with them many of the social advantages they have enjoyed here. They can organize churches, schools, lyceums and other emblems of civilization, and by industry make the wilderness blossom like the rose, and the solitary places glad. Many emigrants are disappointed because they expected too much. They seem to have believed that orchards, and gardens, and cultivated farms, and barns, and vines and fig trees to sit under, should spring up at an "open sesame"—that they could be made out of nothing in the space of a few days, and all very good—that prairies have a natural predisposition for potatoes and parsnips, and that broods of chickens and turkeys can be conjured up by a handful of corn. They forget that all we prize on earth is the fruit of toil or sacrifice—that the very difficulty of obtaining adds to the value of anything—that without trial comes no happiness nor success.

There are thousands in Eastern cities and villages who can do no better thing for themselves than migrate West. It needs but little courage to start, but little effort to succeed where there. The prairies are broad, and invite settlers; the soil is full of riches, where willing hands may dig for them. Who will go?

THREATEN TO SECEDE.—The Halifax, N. S., Chronicle demands the repeal of the Dominion act, and says it must come. "Old ties may have to be broken, old loves to be forgotten, but sure will this Province secede this evening, so sure will this Province secede from the Dominion."

A delegation of Cherokee Indians, with their agent, called upon the President Wednesday.

Letter from Worcester.

From our own Correspondent.

WORCESTER, Jan. 28, 1868.

It is stated that the largest gathering of prominent business men ever held in New England, met in this city last week. The object for which this convention was called was to consult on the general subject of taxation and a recommendation to Congress to relieve manufacturers of the burden of the present internal revenue tax and place it upon what are esteemed the luxuries of life. The resolutions passed did not seem to throw much light upon the subject. Our own impression is that the present depression in manufacturing does not grow out of the tax. They have to compete with foreign countries, with our currency worth only about sixty cents on the dollar. Besides, the increase of manufacturing establishments during the war would enable them to overstock any market in a short time.

The woolen manufacturers were the most numerous and lively delegation present. After the adjournment they held a meeting to take action on the proposition to run their mills on three-quarters time until their goods were in better demand. There were more than one hundred present, representing an immense amount of woolen machinery. The chairman put the motion as follows:—"All those in favor of running not more than three-quarters time will sit down; those in favor of running full time will stand. There was a sudden fall in woolen, only three having backs stiff enough to keep them standing.

If there is any class of men who are justly taxed it is the farmer. All the farmer possesses is visible to the eye of the assessor, and its value known, while other classes, in many ways, dodge the assessor. He not only pays a tax on what he owns, but on what he owes, while hundreds of millions of the property of the rich is exempt by law, and many more millions are permitted to escape taxation. A case known to the writer will serve to illustrate a large class. A young man bought a farm in a neighboring town, for which he agreed to pay \$10,000. He had \$1,000 capital, with a portion of which he bought stock and tools—the small balance remaining was applied towards the farm. Of course he was taxed for nearly \$10,000, for what he owed, while the former owner, who still remained in the same town, and held a mortgage upon the farm, was taxed for the same amount.

If the present dull times should continue a few months longer, we don't think the "eight hour men" will petition the Legislature to reduce the number of hours for a day's work. It is seldom that every branch of business is so dull as at present. The large wire manufacturing company, which usually employs between five and six hundred men, at the present time employs less than one hundred. Some other establishments, which generally employ from one to two hundred, have but eight or ten men now employed. The only branch which shows any sign of activity is the rum business. We should judge it had increased fifty per cent. since the election, which must be encouraging to the Hon. P. L. L.

Book Notices.

THE PHENOMENAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED is a first class monthly. No family can afford to be without it, and if people would devote the time usually wasted in reading trashy novels, to a careful perusal of this valuable Journal it would result in incalculable advantage to them. Subscription price, \$3 per year. Published by S. R. Wells, 339 Broadway, New York.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE for 1868 is similar in appearance to the former series of Putnam's Monthly. The re-issue of this Magazine has been hailed with acclamation in every section of the country. It is the purpose of the publishers in their new enterprise to leave nothing undone to meet the expectations of the public. Terms, \$1 per annum in advance. G. P. Putnam & Son, Publishers, 661 Broadway, New York.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for 1868 has among its contributors Mr. Charles Dickens, who furnishes an original story; James Parton, Bayard Taylor, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Whittier, Agassiz, Mrs. Child, Mrs. Harriet Prescott, Spofford, and scores besides of the best writers in the country. Terms, single subscriptions, \$1 per year; single numbers 35 cents. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

"THE BLUE-COATS," and how they Lived, Fought and Died for the Union; with Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion, is the title of a handsome volume, just issued by Jones Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

There is a certain portion of the War that will never go into the regular histories, nor be embodied in romance and poetry, which is a very real part of it, and will, if preserved, convey to succeeding generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events, and this part may be called the gossip, the fun, the pathos of the war. This illustrates the character of the leaders, the humor of the soldiers, the devotion of women, the bravery of men, the pluck of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service. From the beginning of the war, the author has been engaged in collecting all the anecdotes connected with or illustrative of it. It is profusely illustrated with over 100 fine engravings by the first artists, and is just such a volume as persons seeking to act as book agents should add to their list.

NO AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.—The New York Tribune says:

"As yet, we have scarcely a science of agriculture. Our agricultural periodicals are in their green and tender leaf—filled with mere reeipes, rather than science reduced to mathematical exactness. Our Agricultural Colleges are, as yet, the most complete failures of the age. Our Department of Agriculture has been a vast gratis seed-store, from which descending M. C. S. industriously launched forth innumerable little bags, full of peat and squash seed, at the heads of men who wanted collectorships and consulships. The public domain is, day by day and year by year, voted into the hands of great corporations, by politicians who rose to power from preaching that it should be for the settler."

AN INCENDIARY GIRL.—A negro girl is in jail in Henrico, Virginia, charged with burning the house of Mr. Magruder, of that country, on Sunday night past. While the house was on fire, a servant carrying crockery to the second story of the kitchen as a place of safety, saw a suspicious looking bundle on the bed, and upon examining it, found it to be the infant child of Mr. Magruder, and beneath the bed was a pile of shavings to which the torch had already been applied.

Beyond Hope.—It is said that there is no hope of curing Robert Johnson, son of the President, of his habit of excessive dissipation which amounts to a positive insanity. The keepers of the lunatic asylum in which he has been placed have no expectations of benefiting him.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

WORCESTER, Jan. 28, 1868.

It is seldom that we get so much sleighing with so little snow as we have had this winter.

Much of the coral jewelry has no coral about it. It is marble colored.

A freedman was frozen to death at Memphis on the 23d ult.

—This is the shrt month of the year, but it is long enough for people who are troubled with the "shorts."

—Webster Hart, of Northfield, Vt., was killed recently by being run against and tripped up by the hand-sled of a boy who was sliding on the road.

—The weather at Bangor, Me., up to the present time, is reported as unusually severe, and for steady, unbroken cold quite unprecedented.

—Pikerel are represented as unusually abundant in the Maine ponds the present season, and of excellent quality.

—The winning post to the race of life is a slab of white or gray stone, standing out from that turf where there is no more jockeying.

—May Hartz, whose husband was run over and killed on the New Jersey Central Railroad, has recovered \$2700 damages from the railroad company in the Supreme Court.

—A young Methodist convert in Pascoag, R. I., whose wages are only \$1.25 a day, recently gave \$35 for foreign missions.

—The Wisconsin editors are to make an excursion to the grave of John Brown, on the next Fourth of July.

—The Societies of the Armies of the Tennessee and the Cumberland are to exist until the last member dies.

—The winner of a drinking match in Bavaria lately succeeded in consuming 195 glasses of beer in a single hour.

—The question of voting allowances of postage stamps to themselves is a prominent subject of discussion by Wisconsin legislators.

—How to take a census of the children of a neighborhood—Employ an organ grinder five minutes.

—The "free list" of the new revenue tax bill will be a great deal larger than ever before.

—Land has been purchased in North Stonington, Conn., by parties who think they have discovered on it a valuable deposit of asbestos, the mineral strongest to resist heat.

—Coal washed ashore along the coast of New England is supposed to come from a submarine bed extending from Cape Cod to Nova Scotia.

—Editors, idiots and insane persons are among the classes excused from serving on juries in Montana. This is as bad as the "womeu and idiots" clause the woman's rights advocates complained of.

—Mrs. Waldo Johnson, of West Brookfield, some sixty years old, has earned two hundred and thirty-seven dollars pressing corsets the past year, besides helping her husband get his hay and work in the garden.

—The Missouri Legislature proposes to punish by fine and imprisonment those parents who neglect to send their children to school at least four months in the year.

—The New York Courts have decided that no boarding-house keeper has the right to enter a boarder's room to seize goods for debts. The only remedy is a suit in the civil courts.

—Theatrical managers are considerably exercised by the fact that it is proposed to increase the internal revenue tax on theatre receipts to four per cent., instead of two per cent., as now levied.

—A letter from Shanghai states that an explosion occurred in the Chinese arsenal at Wuchung, opposite Hankow, in November, killing several thousand people. The shock of the explosion was felt 123 miles distant.

—The principal ballet girls in the leading theatres of Europe do not receive more than four or five dollars a week in our currency, and are compelled to support themselves otherwise.

—Alabama is expected to be in the Union by the middle of February. Louisiana is expected next.

—A large sum of money has been collected to defray the expenses of the political campaign in Alabama.

—New Hampshire politicians strong Washington to get aid to carry on the present political campaign in that State.

—WELL REWARDED.—The porter in New York, who a few days ago successfully resisted an attempt made by two thieves to rob him of a box containing a large amount of Government securities, which he was conveying to a place of deposit, was rewarded for his faithfulness and bravery by his employers, Messrs. Solomon & Co. who presented him their check for a handsome sum, and also immediately increased his salary twenty per cent.

—A BENEVOLENT ENTERPRISE.—The German branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in New York furnished about 400 rations weekly to persons needing relief. The greater number of the rations are given to families who carry them home, while a few feed at the rooms of the association. The latter are persons who have no homes, and who sleep in station houses and other chance places.

—DON'T LIKE IT.—Considerable feeling is created in England by the recent resolutions of the United States House of Representatives, declaring the sympathy of the nation with the Fenians. The journals of London have editorials on this subject and severely criticize this expression of unfriendly feeling towards England.

—SUICIDE.—W. T. Duempleman, a German, committed suicide in Springfield one day this week by taking prussic acid. Among his papers was a letter in which he says: "My respects to Charles A. Stevens, of Ware—one of the noblest men in America." This sentiment will be readily endorsed by others.

—MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—A few days ago a man was buried in Albany, who it was said had died from a wound accidentally inflicted upon his face while in the act of shaving. It is now stated that the man came to a violent death, having been shot while engaged in the commission of a burglary.

—WILL OBTAIN THEIR PAY.—Fifteen thousand dollars have been paid into the Georgia State Treasury by the State Railroad. Gen. Meade announces that \$10,000 of this amount shall be appropriated to part pay of mileage and per diem of members of the Constitutional Convention.

—PUNNICK OF OIL.—In the Pennsylvania oil regions there is a stock on hand of 534,600 bbls. of oil, a smaller amount than at any time within six months. The number of new wells drilling is 182, and the present daily production is 11,055 barrels.

—THREATEN TO SECEDE.—The Halifax, N. S., Chronicle demands the repeal of the Dominion act, and says it must come. "Old ties may have to be broken, old loves to be forgotten, but sure will this Province secede this evening, so sure will this Province secede from the Dominion."

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OUT OF WORK.

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—May Hartz, whose husband was run over and killed on the New Jersey Central Railroad, has recovered \$2700 damages from the railroad company in the Supreme Court.

—A CENTURY OLD.—Joshua Converse of Woburn, was 101 years old last Monday. He sleeps most of the time, and his diet is mostly milk and water. He is very feeble.

—FALCURES.—A list of failures in New York for the four weeks ending January 25th exhibits aggregate liabilities of over \$8,000,000, of which the assets will cover about one-fourth.

—SCHOOLMEN.—Paul M. Bourke, of Bennington, Vt., shot his wife last week because she had left him and applied for a divorce. He gave himself up, and it is thought the wife will die.

—SUSPENDED.—Three of the five students engaged in the recent hazing of a freshman at his boarding house, Cambridge, have been suspended from the college for the term of one year.

—LAKE FIRE.—A destructive fire occurred in Chicago Tuesday evening, destroying one entire block of stores, and damaging several adjoining buildings. The damage is estimated at \$2,000,000.

—MARINE SCHOOLS.—A bill will soon be introduced into Congress to encourage the establishment of public marine schools, and to provide for the examination of masters and mates for the merchant service.

—CAN'T BELIEVE IT.—It is said that Governor Geary withholds the Pennsylvania appropriation from the Antietam Cemetery because the Maryland authorities have made provision for burying the Rebel dead therein.

—SAVAGE SERVICES.—Rev. Mr. Bailey will preach at Four Corners to-morrow on the following subjects: In the forenoon, "The Spiritualized Body of the Resurrection state"; In the afternoon, "Search." In the evening he will preach at Thorndike, upon "True and False Spiritualism."

—CAVED IN.—The cellar wall of a barn owned by John M. Converse, fell in last Saturday, crushing a valuable ox, so that he had to be killed, and letting the floor to the cows' stable fall in a way to hang a number of cows by their necks in the stanchions. The latter were rescued before sustaining much injury.

—SLEIGHING.—No better sleighing ever greased the runners of

A TRUE BALSAM.—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is truly a balsam. It contains the balsamic principle of the Wild Cherry, the balsamic properties of tar and pine. Its ingredients are all balsamic. Coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, and consumption speedily disappear under its balsamic influence.

THE surest road to Health, say what they will, Is never to suppose we shall be ill.

But if facts get the better of expectation, and a Cough, Cold, throat difficulty, or any other local pain troubles, whereby a Pain-Killer is needed, use American Life Drops, externally or internally. E. E. Towne, Agent, Monson.

THE GREAT AMERICAN HAIR PREPARATION, valued at home and abroad, a real Hair Restorer or Dressing, (in one bottle). A great triumph of science. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED, (new style). Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. 354 w

A CARD.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Allow me to express, through your columns, our sincere thanks for the very liberal donations left us by our friends on Monday evening last and Tuesday evening of the preceding week. Also, to those by whom we were remembered through the Post-Office and by messengers. Although we did not see as many of our friends as we wished, on account of the storm, and a trifling counter social current, yet were made happy in the receipt of many substantial tokens of their good will, which no storms or other circumstances can ever hinder. Your presents amounted \$175.

In regard to a communication then received from the Directors of the Library Association and their action, permit me to say that I do most heartily "concur," and would, had the demand been twice as great. Such crosses are pleasant to bear. E. M. HAYNES.

A Remarkable Strawberry.

THE GOLDEN QUEEN. From the Rochester, N. Y., Express, of July 31st, 1867.

GOLDEN QUEEN STRAWBERRY.

Mr. J. B. CLINE, No. 8 Howell Street, an extensive grower and propagator of fruits, sent us yesterday (July 22) a quart of the Golden Queen Strawberry, which is probably the last of the present season. This fruit is quite well known to the trade, and is a favorite with us, but now of its other advantages, in lateness of ripening and productiveness. As it comes after most of the other berries are dried up and out of bearing, it uniformly brings a higher price, especially where its excellence has been proved. Its large size also makes it an attractive market berry, and its productiveness a most profitable variety for market. The Golden Queen has sold in this market for thirty-five to fifty cents per quart, and the price is likely to be regular issued by Mr. Cline will be ample testimony.

Sent 3 cent stamp and get one of Mr. Cline's circulars and price lists of strawberry plants, grapes, fruit and ornamental trees; also showing a printed cut of the Ontario Grape, single bunches weighing nearly 2 pounds, very juicy and sweet. Address. J. B. CLINE, 512 Howell St., Rochester, N. Y.

D. S. S. FITCH'S

"FAMILY PHYSICIAN."

Seventy-six pages; price, 25 cents. Sent to any address. No money required until the book is received, and can then be paid for. It is a perfect guide for self and individual. Address, D. S. S. FITCH, 25 Franklin St., Boston. 2d ly

INFORMATION.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or hairless face, also a recipe for the removal of pimples, blotches, eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing. THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 823 Broadway, New York. my 25 y

P. P. O.

Try a box of POLAND'S MOUNTAIN OINTMENT. The best Skin Remedy in the world. Take no other, but insist on this.

For sale by all Druggists and country dealers. Dr. J. W. POLAND, Manufacturer. 012 (See Advertisement.) 1y

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free, to all who desire it, the receipt and directions for making and using the simple remedy which he has chanced to find. The sufferer is cured. Suffers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, and free of charge to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted, and no hasty sufferer will try this prescription, it will cost them nothing, and prove a blessing. Please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, No. 126 South Second St., Williamsburg, N. Y.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!! SCRATCH!! in from 10 to 48 hours.

Wheaton's Ointment cures The Itch. Wheaton's Ointment cures Salt Rheum. Wheaton's Ointment cures Tetter. Wheaton's Ointment cures Barber's Itch. Wheaton's Ointment cures Old Sores. Wheaton's Ointment cures Every kind of Humor, like Magie.

Price 50 cents; box by mail 60 cent. Address WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington St., Boston. Mass. For sale by all Druggists. Boston, Aug. 31, 1867. 5p

CHRONIC DISEASES, SCROFULA, ULCERS, &c.

It is well known that the benefits derived from drinking of the Congress, Saratoga and other celebrated springs, is principally owing to the iodine they contain.

DR. H. ANDERSON'S IODINE WATER contains iodine in the same pure state that it is found in these spring waters, but over four hundred per cent. more in quantity, containing as it does 1/2 grains each ounce, dissolved in pure water, without any solvent, discovery long sought for in this country and abroad. It is the best remedy in the world for Scrofula, Cancer, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, and all Chronic Diseases. Circular free.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, 36 Day street, New York. Sold by all Druggists. 354-w

Caution to Females in Delicate Health.

DR. DOW, Physician and Surgeon, No. 7 ENDICOTT ST., BOSTON, is consulted daily on all diseases incident to the female system. Prolapsus Uteri or Fluor Albus, Suppression and other menstrual derangements, are all treated on new pathological principles, and speedy relief guaranteed in a very few days. So invariably certain is this new mode of treatment, that the most obstinate complaints yield under it, and the afflicted person soon rejoices in perfect health.

Dr. Dow has no doubt had greater experience in the cure of diseases of women than any other physician in Boston.

Boarding accommodations for patients who may wish to stay in Boston a few days under his treatment.

Dr. Dow, since 1845, having confined his whole attention to a more perfect cure of the cure of Female Diseases and Female Complaints, acknowledges no superior in the United States.

N. B.—All letters must contain one dollar, or they will not be answered.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Boston, Sept. 1, 1867. 1y

Buchu.

[From Dispensary of the United States.]
DIOSMA CRENATA. BUCHU LEAVES PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs, producing diuresis and, like other stimulants, are diuretic, diaphoretic, when other causes favor this mode of action.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Cataract of the Bladder, Morbifloration, and Bladder Calculus, and in Inflammation of the Bladder, and Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Cystotomy, Eversion, Ulcerated or Schistous Tissue of the Uterus.

HELMBOULD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used for every case of DIABETES in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulcerations of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Prostate Gland.

HELMBOULD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbs into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unabsorbable, are removed, and the body is relieved of the following symptoms: Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Death, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of Skin, and other symptoms of the Disease.

HELMBOULD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulcerations of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Prostate Gland.

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Smiles and Tears.

A mother's smile, a mother's tears,
The index of her hopes and fears—
The cloud and sunshine of her heart,
Where rain and rainbow form a part.
A summer's day without a cloud—
A winter in its frozen shroud.
A little brook that softly sings—
A torrent on destruction's wings.
A zephyr freighted with perfume—
A tempest filled with frightful gloom.
Alas! where lives the potent seer
Can weigh the anguish of her tear?
Or the darkness of our woes beguile
With the sunlight of her smile?
And the lightning's fitful glare
Fills the agitated air.
Thus when storms oppress the heart,
The tender mother acts her part;
And thro' the dark cloud of her fears
She sweetly smiles thro' all her tears.
Oh! let that bright smile come again,
Like spring wind o'er the arid plain;
Quickly ending all our woes,
As sunlight melts the winter's snows.
And as the brightest fields are seen
Where heaven's kindly rains have been.
Still brighter will the smile appear,
When brightened by a mother's tear.

A CHAPTER ON KISSING.

The varied emotions excited by young ladies in leading cities, along the line from Boston to St. Louis, as kisses are caught or stolen from their sweet lips, are expressed in something like the following manner:

A Boston girl says (with an assumption of indignation)—"Sir, I declare such a liberty as that is beyond all bounds of propriety and gentlemanly manners. I—" she is stopped by another which isn't resisted very badly.

The New-York girl says—"Indeed Mr. Brown, your conduct is rather familiar, if not ardent. I've a mind to ask you what you take me for?" The reply of Brown is that he takes her for something nice and sweet and a sharp, rapid smacking ensues.

The Buffalo girl says, with marked positiveness of manner, and with equally marked insincerity—"Wretched, thief, put that back; I wouldn't lose it for the world." She not only don't lose it, but gets (as she wants) double principal and interest.

The Philadelphia girl says—"So you think that is dreadful smart; you wouldn't have done it if I had been looking; no, indeed!" but she makes a point not to look.

The Baltimore girl says—"Repeat that insult if you dare, sir," and exposed her face that it may be done more easily and often.

The Washington girl remarks—"You've been and gone and done it, have you? Now either out how much better you feel, and calculate when you'll get another chance like that."

The Chicago girl says—"Confound your impudence, do you take me for a New-Yorker? I'd have you know there is a spice of danger in that little matter." The only danger she apprehends is that you won't cut and come again.

The Cincinnati girl says—"Did you ever—no I never—you men are perfect monsters. Affects tears and indignation but is assumed by the duplication of the old dose."

The Louisville girl says—"You've done it sure, and well. If there are any more of the same sort, please help yourself. If you can stand it I can."

The Detroit girl says—"Mien Jerusalem; what a naughty, funny man! Better you look out how you take one, two, four more before mine good mother comes."

The St. Louis girl says—"Oh, go along with your nonsense; you ought to be ashamed of yourself. You can't do it again," She exposes herself, and it is done several times.

A BRAZILIAN WEDDING.—The other day, in the neighborhood of Rio, I had an opportunity of seeing a marriage between two negroes, whose owner made the religious, or, as it appeared to me on this occasion, irreligious ceremony, obligatory. The bride, who was as black as jet, was dressed in white muslin, with a veil of course white lace, such as the negro women make themselves, and the husband was dressed in a white linen suit. She looked, as I think she really felt, different, for there were a good many strangers present, and her position was embarrassing. The Portuguese priest, a bold, insolent-looking man, called them up and rattled over the marriage service with most irreverent speed, stopping now and then to scold them both, but especially the woman, because she did not speak loud enough and did not take the whole thing in the same coarse, rough way that he did. When he ordered them to come up and kneel at the altar, his tone was more suggestive of cursing than praying, and having uttered his blessing hurled an anvil at them, slammed the prayer-book down on the altar, whiffed out the candles, and turned the bride and bridegroom out of the chapel with as little ceremony as one would have kicked out a dog. As the bride came out half-crying, half-singing, her mother met her and showered her with rose-leaves, and so this act of consecration, in which the mother's benediction seemed the only grace, was over.

SCIENCE ON THE SEAS.—During the night of Nov. 20th, 1867, a huge mass of iron (the steamship Alippo) was shot out from the south end of Ireland westward, and kept in rapid motion 250 to 300 miles a day, by steam and wind power. The winds blew in great gales, now from one direction, and now from another—at one time with such force as to tear a strong sail into a thousand tatters. The sun and stars remained so concealed from view as to prevent any accurate observations. The compass, as is well known, varies as much as 30 degrees from the true north in some parts of the Atlantic. No land was seen, and no ships spoken that could tell us where we were, yet so nicely were calculated the swerving effects of the different winds, the ever varying velocity given by the sails, with the regarding of the head seas, and the changes required by the compass variations, that on the first sight of land, on the morning of the 30th, we were only a few miles south of Fire Island Light House, or, just where we wanted to be! That an immense floating mass can thus be hurled forward more than 3,000 miles over a wilderness waste of water, affected everywhere by so many changing influences, and yet strike at exactly the desired point, is wonderful to say the least. What would Columbus say if he could return, and now cross the Atlantic in a steamship?—An agriculturist.

Transported for life—the man who marries happily.

THE NEW YORK HOTEL KITCHENS.—Let us take you through the kitchens—back of the ebony and silver, and spotless white. Go through the greasy door yonder, and enter the dominion of the cooks. Do you wonder that we said "horrible?" Never mind which hotel—St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Fifth Avenue—no matter which; they are part and parcel of a like filth and uncleanness. Have you lost your appetite at the first sight of dirt and food mingled and commingled on the floors and tables? Go farther. What a fine sight are those hot roaches, crawling all over that mass of food yonder, which is waiting to be served up under solid silver of matchless polish! Look at those cooks grasping a clump of roaches with the same hand which a moment after plunges into a dish that is soon to be called dainty. See that perspiring negro roll up his sleeves and dive his dirty arms into a jar of pickled tongues, and draw up one with the same hand which a moment before was getting together a mass of filth for the soap-fat man. There goes a delightful little lamb's tongue to a fair guest! Look around at the disgusting spiles of this and that, and eat if you can. Oh, horrible! It were impossible to tell one-half the story. Dirt, grease, sweetmeats, roaches—and yonder, in the corner, a huge rat walking out of a plate of "dainty morsels" to his evening repast! Say that this cannot be? We tell you it is so in the kitchen of almost any hotel and restaurant in the city. It is a common remark in the kitchen of the elegant restaurants that if the guests could take one look they would be effectually cured of any desire to eat another morsel there.

Y. Y. Evening Gazette.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!

"CONSUMPTION is as CERTAINLY CURED as Intermittent Fever, and as CERTAINLY PREVENTED as Small Pox."—Rev. Charles E. King, M. D., LL. D., etc.

KING'S PREPARED PRESCRIPTION, MADE FROM THE PRESCRIPTION OF

Rev. Chas. E. King, M. D., LL. D., &c.,

For the Prevention and Cure of

CONSUMPTION!

(In its most advanced stages.)

For the Relief of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLD, and all affections of the LUNGS, THROAT, and AIR PASSAGES; for General and Special Detergents of the NERVOUS SYSTEM; for Disorders of the BLOOD; and for all Functional Disorders of the Stomach and Liver.

The PREPARED PRESCRIPTION increases the strength and deepens the color of the pale blood, subdues the chills and fever, and diminishes the exertion required to breathe. It checks the night sweats, always, and the patient rapidly gains flesh; the rough and difficult breathing are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the evacuations regular and uniform. A LUNG CURE is guaranteed.

The PREPARED PRESCRIPTION should be used in every disease, by whatever name known, in which there is any debility or derangement of either the NERVOUS SYSTEM or CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c., &c.

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The Palmer Journal.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1868.

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VOLUME XVIII.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

BY

GORDON M. FISK & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two Dollars a year, a discount of forty-five cents made to those who pay in advance. Six months, 50 cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the following rates: One square, one week, \$1; 25 cents per square, per week, for each insertion; One half square, one year, \$1. Legal advertising, \$1.75 per square for three insertions. Noticing in editorial columns, 20 cents per line, or charge less than \$1. Obituary notices, 6 cents per line, or less than 25 cents. Notices of funerals, under the head of deaths, 25 cents, each. Spec. at notices, before marriages and deaths, 10 cents, average of regular rates. The space occupied by twelve columns of minion lines constitutes a square. A liberal discount to merchants advertising largely and by the year.

JOA PAINTING, of all kinds, executed in the best style and at short notice.

A. W. BRIGGS.

Original.

To Whom?

By JOHN E.

Violets peeping out of shadow,
Brooklets dancing softly down,
Meadows near in greenest carpeting—
Fleecy clouds at the sky;
With vines clinging to high tree-tops,
Sunshine sitting through the place,
Present to me no beauty,
Like the beauty of her face.

The flowers swaying in the meadows,
Yielding perfume rich and rare—
The joyful birds, with richest plumage,
Darting softly through the air;
No speck in the sun—in-ban sporting,
Trapping food by graceful fling,
Present such graceful movements
As she whom I sing.

The babbling of swift running water,
Gentle sighing in the leafy boughs,
The varied song of various nature,
Steady hum of busy bees,
Those birds, with lofty branches,
That with sweetest songs rejoice,
Present such rippling music
As the music of her voice.

THE HOUSE OF BARRON & CO.

A small, thin, dark man, seated before his office desk, piles of books, papers, letters, scattered around loosely, one of the latter wide open before him. An old man, too, with shocks of grey, bristling hair over a leathery skin, with thick wrinkles that reminded one of crumpled parchment.

This small, thin, old man was the head partner of the great house whose name was known in almost every commercial port of the world. The keen, alert brain behind those deep grey eyes, under the tufts of grey hair, kept all the springs of that vast, complicated machinery in motion, comprehended all its relations, had a presence that seemed almost miraculous in whatever concerned the good or evil fortunes of the house whose name and prosperity this man had made.

John Barron owed little to any living man, at least that was his own conviction, and the history of his life largely sustained this impression; for he was a clear sighted man, his vision diving down deep into facts, as it did into men, never resting satisfied on the surface of either—a man who with all his promptness and quick executive power, could be patient, slow, bidding his time, which always came for him sooner or later—a just man, and an honest man, all the world would have said; but a hard acting one all who were in his power must have admitted.

He sits there in the small back office with his fingers run up through the thin hair—a habit of his, and one that always means something. It is late in the afternoon, and the city life that beats with such a strong, swift pulse outside, had almost run its day's race and is getting quieted; and the light pours in through the dusty window panes and searches over the desks and the faded green of the arm-chair and over the face of the man sitting there.

He is used to appeals for charity—this John Barron, and once satisfied that the object is a worthy one it is not unlikely that he will aid it. This, however, depends largely upon his mood, a fact which those who know him best have long acted on—a man in any case, however, to be reached rather through his head than his heart—a man with whom the ill-deserving, the improvident, the shiftless, meet with little sympathy, a few curt, harsh tones and words dismissing them forever.

"Fifty years ago, fifty years ago," the man mutters to himself, and a little smile works itself up through the wrinkles, and glitters with a certain hard triumph in the keen grey eyes. "How they have turned the tables! Who would have believed then that Benjamin Hatch would have written that letter to me?"

John Barron takes it up and goes over it again, word by word, line by line, for the third time. A most pitiful letter—one to move a heart that was not exactly stone—the letter of an old man, one John Barron had known in his youth as a neighbor and companion—a letter pleading for the rich man's help and pity, in the name of the dead and the living.

No need for us to go into details here. It is only one act in the drama of this man's life that I can draw for you. The letter said that the writer's youngest son, the pride and prop of his old age, the last of his boys whom death had not taken, had been drawn into speculations in order to retrieve his own and his father's fortunes. The ventures had resulted disastrously—Disappointment, the thickening of misfortunes, the harrassing of debt had driven the young man desperate.

At last young Hatch saw his way clear, or thought he did; but the way led through the mire of crime. He used the name of the house in which he was employed for twenty thousand dollars, and in a few days that "bright bubble" also burst.

The crime was discovered, the perpetrator arrested. There was but one way in which he could be saved from the penalty of the law he had violated. If the money he had used could be restored, the prosecution should be withdrawn. "John, we were boys together," read the letter. "At a later time I wronged you sorely. Surely this letter affords you an ample revenge."

In the name of his dead mother I now pray you to save my boy."

The time at which the head partner usually left his office had long since past. The warehouses and offices in that part of the city were closing for the day. The boy who had charge of this one had looked in several times; and still, to his surprise, the master sat there with the sun on the thin gray hair, and gilding the edges of the letter he held in his hand. Benjamin Hatch had told the truth. If the hour of John Barron's revenge had waited long and late, it had come at last, an awful Neusis.

They had been boys, playfellows together, these two; the one the son of a poor widow, the other the son of the richest man in the old town of Briarsville.

John Barron had a hard, struggle at the beginning. Step by step he had won his way and made his place in life. He had in himself, it is true, the elements of success, and with them somewhat of that hard, dominant spirit which is apt to accompany such elements. The wealth and influence of an old and prosperous family had prophesied to the youth of Benjamin Hatch a smooth and successful life.

Unlike as the two boys were in character and surroundings, they had a strong attachment for each other, which early manhood had not weakened. At that time John Barron was little used to the society of women. Thoughtful, reticent, a little shy, he hardly had those qualities which makes a favorite in society. Still, one woman liked him, a sweet girl, fair as a lily, just over her twentieth birthday, and a distant relative of Benjamin Hatch, who was spending the summer at his father's house. She read whatever was best and tenderest in the man's soul—the dark eyes, the soft voice, with the smile shining along it, beguiling the man out of the dreams of ambition, wealth and power, which made up so much of his youth.

Of all the world, Benjamin Hatch alone knew of the relations which existed between his friend and his relative. The family of the young lady would have strongly opposed any thought of marriage on her part with one who had neither portion nor money, none of the goods of this world to offer her; but Margaret was steadfast as she was tender. She was willing to wait, seeing deeper than those around her, the nature and the latent power of the man whom she loved.

At the last Benjamin Hatch came between them. No matter how it was done—an ignoble deed better if told in few words.

Honor and friendship went down in passion for his cousin. He betrayed John Barron; he succeeded in exciting the alarm of Margaret's family, and her own also, regarding the unworthiness and steadfastness of the man whom she loved. He won her for himself.

For years life prospered with Benjamin Hatch. He was a father of goodly sons and daughters with the graceful loveliness of their mother. But the years brought misfortunes, death, failure, poverty at last.

His youth of indulgence, his inherited wealth, had not developed in him those habits of practical foresight and business energy that alone fit a man, in our land at least, to meet the continued crisis and revolutions of commercial life. His wife had died before the bitterness of poverty came upon the household. Two of the three daughters followed the mother and brothers; and now there remained to the old age of Benjamin Hatch but two of his household, the youngest of his sons and daughters, and of these you have seen to what they had come.

Sitting there in his dingy office the soul of John Barron went down the long winding road of half a century to his youth. The hot bitterness of those days when his enemy had triumphed over him surged back upon the man's memory; all the agony of that time leaped into fiery life again.

He was a reticent man, somewhat stern, even in his youth. None knew what the wrench had cost John Barron, nor how it had hurt and hardened him. The friends whom he loved had forsaken him, and the pang which went deepest and crudest of all was the knowledge that his bitterest enemy had won her. But from that hour John Barron had turned every energy of his strong will to business, and he had prospered as you have seen.

Long afterwards when his life had passed its meridian and the ambition of his youth had become the success of his manhood, John Barron had won and wedded a wife, a gentle and gracious woman, many years younger than himself.

His nature had hardened on every side now the romance of his youth was impossible to it; but he was an indulgent husband to the mistress of his stately household, and the mother of his children. Death had entered that household, also. Mrs. Barron slept with two of her children, and a son and daughter only remained to the old man—the heirs of his wealth, the pride and joy of his old age.

Sitting there with the life of his youth once more at flood-tide in his soul, a figure came across it—the figure of an old man shabbily dressed, his head bowed forward, a hint of palsy in his carriage, a witness of burdens that bowed him, and of misfortunes that had broken him in the bent shoulders and the dim sorrowful eyes. This was the figure that six months ago, had crossed on the street the pathway of John Barron, and its name was Benjamin Hatch.

Truly the year had avenged John Barron. He looked on the letter in his hand, and his eyes fairly glinted with a fierce bitterness over the words. His enemy was in his power at last. John Barron would not lift a finger to save him. And then he thought with a strange exultation, that had in it more of the frenzy of twenty than of the cool hardness of seventy, that a few strokes of his pen would save the old gray head from going down to the grave in shame, and the young one that was dearer to it than life from a prison.

With that thought of death the old man's mood quieted. That waited for Benjamin Hatch; for him, also, a little way off. "John!" he thought. "John, we were boys together," read the letter. "At a later time I wronged you sorely. Surely this letter affords you an ample revenge."

together, and the sods, wounded to make their resting place, would heal, lovingly with green grasses, in a little while. The stormy lives of both waited to close only a little way up the years—the prosperity of the one, the sorrows of the other, to end alike so soon; and, as he thought, the wrath of John Barron quieted toward the enemy who had wrought the great anguish of his youth. Something rose up in the man's soul and asked him if the punishment had not been bitter enough. He thought of all that Benjamin Hatch must have borne and suffered before he could have bowed his pride to write that letter; he thought of the young sun awaiting his trial with a cloud of shame darkening over his name; he wondered if he had Margaret's eyes, and she came before him not the worn and gray-haired matron who had laid herself down to die, but in fresh, dewy bloom, with the soft voice and the smile moving like light along it. And this was her son, and Benjamin Hatch a smooth and hard-hearted man again over that thought.

It would be only a stroke of his pen. The house of Barron & Co., would never miss that trifling sum. Something in his soul making itself heard again, his son and daughter coming before him, the one a slender studious youth, the other a fair and gracious girl; and his heart warmed and softened, no, nothing but these two could soften the heart of John Barron. They must be waiting at home for him now. He rose up and walked the room, the thin and wrinkled face, the iron mouth all broken up into a struggle, the daylight paling all around the small and dingy office.

Should he do this thing? Should he spare the enemy that had not spared his own youth? It seemed as though the years had worked long, and slow, and patient, to ripen the hour of his revenge. Should he put it away now? A long, sharp, bitter wrestle, his heart turning hard and cold within him sometimes, and then some voice of the past, some thought of the future melting him again, and his fingers moving uncertainly toward the pen in the great-iron inkstand on the desk.

Back and forth, the small figure, the old wrinkled face, the thin grey hair, the loud sounds outside growing lower all the time, until they became a rumbling thunder, and twilight gathering over the vast city, and the old man still walking, and God in heaven watching over all.

At last the thin jaws locked themselves together. There was that deadly gleam of resolve in the grey eyes which boded no good to Benjamin Hatch. The old man took his hat, drew on his gloves, and went out to the corner of the street and signaled a car; then of a sudden the old worn face, the stooping shoulders, the drooping hands of the figure which had dragged past him on the street six months ago rose up before John Barron. What wretchedness him I cannot tell; but just as the car paused he made a swift gesture with his hand, turned back, walked resolutely to his office; the boy was just locking the door; the old man went to his desk, seized his pen, wrote an order for \$20,000, signed it with the name of the house of Barron & Co., and directed this to his old enemy, Benjamin Hatch.

Then he went out once more into the streets. They were beginning to light the lamps now. Perhaps John Barron did not know it, but he had done the best and greatest work of his life that day.

Two months had passed. It was in October. The month had been full of fierce gales, driving on black wings far inland and sweeping the sea with darkness and tempests and wreck.

The son and daughter of John Barron had sailed for Europe in the golden calms with which the month had entered its appointed place in the year. The old gentleman was to join his children in November, business having delayed his voyage for several weeks. He did not seek sympathy of others at this time. It was not in the nature of John Barron to do that; but everybody who looked in the man's pale face, who heard the absent tones and saw the black rings around the grey eyes, knew all the time what an awful fear was wearing at his heart.

At last the tidings came. The vessel in which his children had sailed had been blown out of her course by the fearful Atlantic gales, driven on the coast, gone to pieces there, a few only of the passengers saved, and still the old silent man with his white worn face dragged himself each morning to his office.

Three days later there came a letter in the hand writing of his son. How the old man tore it open, every pulse full of a hot eagerness, the joy at his heart bringing every breath in gasps, because his hoy lives to write him once more. Yet a sick fear came over him for his daughter's fate—the sweet girl with her dead mother's face. She too was alive. Both of them had been rescued and placed on a raft by a young man—a passenger on the ship. They were clinging together to a broken spar at the time, the black waves going over and beating the life out of them. A few minutes, and they must have gone down.

John Barron owed the life of his youth once more at flood-tide in his soul, a figure came across it—the figure of an old man shabbily dressed, his head bowed forward, a hint of palsy in his carriage, a witness of burdens that bowed him, and of misfortunes that had broken him in the bent shoulders and the dim sorrowful eyes. This was the figure that six months ago, had crossed on the street the pathway of John Barron, and its name was Benjamin Hatch.

A day later a steamer had picked them all up on the raft, and they were in port, exhausted by the shipwreck and exposure, but gaining strength with every hour. By the next mail the young man hoped he and his sister would be able to write more coherently than he now could. And every trembling scroll of that letter was dear to John Barron as his life blood.

And as he sat before his desk, the white face all tremulous and broken up with feeling, the door opened and another man came into the office—tall, thin, stooping figure that must have carried itself proudly once—with a general air of shabbiness and faded gentility about him. You would have felt, seeing this, that you were gazing on a wreck. That was the most that could be said. He went right over to the man sitting at the desk.

"John!" he said. "John, we were boys together," read the letter. "At a later time I wronged you sorely. Surely this letter affords you an ample revenge."

The other started up and looked him in the face.

"Benjamin!"

"You know, then?"

"Yes; here is the letter that tells me. O, Benjamin! I did not know for what I was saving your boy."

"I couldn't come to see you, John; I could not look you in the face, remembering all the past, even as my letter told you, to thank you for what you had done for my boy. There was an opening for him abroad, and he took that steamer. O, John, forgive me the wrong I did you in our youth."

"Benjamin, it is all stoned for. I owe you the lives of both my children," said John Barron, gripping the other's hand, his face working, a strain like a sob all through his voice.

And the old man sat down in the office of Barron & Co., and wept together like children.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

Original.

MY VISIT TO WARE.

Last week, Thursday, I left my home in *N.* to make a visit of a few days at my uncle's. It was a clear cold day when we started on our journey. The sky a soft blue, with fleecy white clouds dotting the clear expanse, looking like flocks of snow-white doves, or again changing into feather sprays of fairy pearls, making me think of fairy palaces of sapphire and pearl. I always, from childhood, loved to watch the clouds and note the swift changing forms they assume; but "cloud-gazing" is not apt to last long in the ears, where so much is passing, and so much of human nature is to be seen and studied. The swift iron horse soon carried us to the pleasant town of *Framingham*, where we made a stop of about half an hour, and as I sat in the ladies' room I saw much to amuse me. A group of school girls, bright and merry, their cheeks blooming as roses in June, came laughing in, chattering about "some splendid looking gentleman and his great fascinations." Ah, light hearts and merry faces! you are walking in pleasant paths now, where few thorns wound you; but a long life-journey is before you, and shadows must come with the sunshine—the bitter with the sweet.

Again, an old lady, her form bent with age and sorrow, her face wrinkled with care, and her eyes dim and sunken. I wondered if she had a pleasant home or any loving children to brighten her declining years, and smooth with words of tenderness and looks of love her pathway to the tomb.

Again, a bridal party. He, a tall, dark, stern looking man; she, the bride a petite fairy-like creature, with soft blue eyes and golden curly hair. They seemed very happy in each other's society. My silent wishes for happiness and prosperity are theirs.

But the cars arriving interrupted my study of human nature. Village after village was passed with lightning-like rapidity. At about five P. M. we arrived at *Brookfield*, from which place we started in the stage for *Ware*. I cannot say I much admire this mode of travel in the winter. It may be very pleasant in the sweet spring or bright summer days, but when the winds are sharp and cold, and the earth covered with ice and snow, I must say I prefer the warm cozy cars to the more romantic stage coach. I felt very much like an icicle or a marble statue when I arrived at my home—or, at least, my home for the present; but no cheering light greeted the weary traveler, no kind voice made me welcome; all was dark and silent; and I found upon entering the house that my good aunt was at the vestry of the M. E. Church, where the Unitarian Society were having a fair; but not many minutes elapsed ere her return, as she only went down of an errand, and soon a nice supper, bright light and cheerful fire greeted my admiring eyes; and after refreshing my inner man (or rather woman), and getting thawed out, we proceeded to the "gay and festive" scene, where many fine looking ladies and gentlemen were assembled. The hall was prettily decorated with wreaths and garlands of evergreen, and the tables were filled with tasty as well as many costly articles, and the refreshments were varied and tempting, both to the eye and taste; and the car was regaled with the sweet sounds of music from the Ware Band. I did not make a very long visit, being fatigued with my journey.

The next day dawned clear and bright, and when I awoke from pleasant dreams, the sun was shining in at my window, and its soft golden light flooded my room with its radiance. I stood at the open easement for a few moments before going to my breakfast, and inhaled the delightful air from the hills, which are such a charming feature in the scenery of this pretty village. My sister calls *Ware* "the Switzerland of America;" and it does resemble it, with its hills, valleys and romantic scenery. I often turn my long eyes to those fair hills and with that was a bright summer day, with soft breezes, sweet birds and lovely flowers, instead of ice, snow and dark stormy days, for then I could go out on an exploring expedition, visit those lofty summits and the dark cool woods—for I am a dear lover of nature—not in her winter dress, but in the green garb of summer. I took a short walk one afternoon, and saw much to admire, for

SATURDAY, FEB. 8, 1868.

The Massachusetts Senate finally disposed of the Constabulary on Tuesday, by voting—20 to 15—against reconsidering the vote by which the bill to abolish was passed to be engrossed. The Governor may possibly veto the bill.

MINISTER ADAMS has resigned his position at the Court of St. James and is enroute home. No body can tell the reason, though it may be guessed. He has been blamed for a good many things, and the Fentons in this country have been loud in their complaints.

THE President has nominated Col. M. N. Wiswell of New Jersey, for commissioner of internal revenue, to supersede Mr. Rollins. The senate will not of course concur, and Mr. Rollins will remain. He is an excellent officer, and the country cannot afford to spare him. Col. Wiswell is in sympathy with the whistlers, and a favorite candidate of the dis-tillers.

THE controversy concerning the surrender of the war department to Stanton by General Grant, has culminated in the publication of the correspondence between the President and Grant. The language is terse and pointed, but Grant places himself all right on the matter before the country. He acted, as he believed, correctly in surrendering the department to Stanton instead of to Johnson. At any rate Stanton has got into his old position, and the President cannot get him out.

MR. PENDLETON of Ohio, who is figuring for the Democratic nomination for President, and who wants United States Bonds taxed, and paid off in greenbacks, shows his consistency by refusing to be taxed in his own city on the United States securities which he holds. He shows himself to be about as hollow-hearted as some other men who are deriding Government bonds for the sake of political capital. The only safe course is to give these fellows a wide berth and let them bellow.

ANOTHER Railroad accident, similar to that which occurred at Angola about a month ago, took place near Harrisburg last week, brief mention of which was made in our last issue. It seems the breaking of a rail threw four cars off the track, and three of them went down an embankment, took fire and were consumed. One woman, Anna Duggen, of Pittsburg, was killed, and her body was partially burned. Several others were badly injured. If accidents of this kind are becoming common, railroad traveling will be pretty risky business.

It has just been discovered that Andrew Johnson "is the greatest and purest statesman that ever lived." So said a Mr. Herman at a Democratic meeting in New York a few days ago. By another he was called "the iron-hearted man," which seems more appropriate, as he is notoriously hard-hearted. No doubt Mr. Johnson has his admirers, and there is no doubt he expects to be nominated for President by the Democracy. In this he will fail, however, for the managing ones are shrewd enough to use him all they can and drop him for a more available candidate.

IN a criminal court at Indianapolis one Lewis Washington, a negro, has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$5,000 and go to the penitentiary for two years, because he married a white woman! That is pretty severe on the colored man. His sin must have been very heinous to merit such a sentence; but what is sin out in Indianapolis is not a sin in Massachusetts. Here it is not such an uncommon thing for colored men to marry white women, and usually, in such instances, the colored man gets the worst of it. If tastes agree, we see no objection to amalgamation of this sort, and we don't see why other people are injured by it. If Wendell Phillips should marry Phineas Snowball would not the virtuous Democracy say it was a fitting match? No body would want him fined or imprisoned, even if he lived in Indianapolis. But here is a poor darkey, probably not worth \$500 or \$50, who is fined \$5,000 and sent to prison for marrying a white woman! Are the people barbarians out at Indianapolis?

The License Law.

The long-promised License Law, which is to be "stringent" with the rumsellers, and yet deny no one his "natural rights," has been reported in the Legislature, and is all that the most sanguine P. L. L. could expect. It it should pass both houses and become a statute, rum would flow in every neighborhood as freely as water. It gives authority to the mayors of cities and the selectmen of towns to license as many persons as they choose to sell liquors, for a stipulated sum, allows the sale to minors over sixteen, and though it provides for the inspection of liquors, it furnishes no penalty for those who sell a vile and poisonous article. The bill is so loosely framed that it could be easily violated, except if violation were necessary.

We can hardly believe that the Legislature of Massachusetts will pass such a bill. It would at once create a run war in every town of the Commonwealth; and the question to be decided every year at the polls would not be Republicanism or Democracy, but Rum or No Rum. Yet there are members of the Legislature who are anxious and earnest to press the bill through. Discussion upon the bill has commenced, and we may expect a good many windy debates before it reaches a vote.

ON A STRIKE.—Two hundred carriage-makers of Portland, Me., organized a strike because of a reduction of 20 per cent. on their wages, to take effect on Saturday. The employers prefer to suspend operation rather than carry them on with loss, as at the old rate.

Letter from West Brookfield.

DEAR JOURNAL.—I was agreeably surprised a few days since at the sight of the old familiar face of the Journal; and I thought perhaps a letter from the ancient town of Brookfield might not be uninteresting to your many readers. The quiet of its streets are enlivened by the merry sound of sleigh-bells as the prancing steeds dash along with their loads of fair lasses and gay ladies. Such glorious moonlight nights, too—just right for the full enjoyment of winter sports.

We have just had quite an exciting novelty in the way of amusement. At the closing of Mr. Holland's dancing school a prize for the two best dancers, lady and gentleman, was announced; and such a fluttering of expectation among the young ladies; such miraculous waterfalls, bands, coils and curls as were constructed for the occasion, to the irretrievable damaging of male hearts! The eventful night at length arrived, and young men with innumerable neck-ties and stunning moustaches, marched with fair ladies into the hall, to soul-inspiring music. Many a fine figure floated gracefully through the kedowa, polka, schottische and waltz, and the prize was finally awarded to Miss Fannie Lamb, of North Brookfield, whose dancing could only be compared to the "Poetry of Motion." Many others came very near the prize—whose grace and beauty could hardly be equalled—among whom were Miss E. K., Miss N. C., and the Misses W., of this place, and Miss F. L., of the South, with many more, too numerous to mention. The prize for the gentleman was awarded to Mr. Oscar Cushman, of this town, who was thought by many to be equalled, if not surpassed, by Mr. D. G., Mr. D. M., and Mr. H. G., of this place, Mr. C. of the North, and Mr. C. of the South; but these various opinions were of course a "natural consequence," and the happy recipients of the prize went home "at peace with themselves and all mankind."

Our streets are sometimes enlivened with a runaway. The old stage coach horses, remem-bering the antics of their youthful days, and forgetting alike dignity and age, take it into their stout heads to have a grand race from the Depot to the Post-office, much to the alarm of timid females and small children, but bring up with them usual sobriety and took of honesty in front of the office, as though nothing had happened to disturb their serenity.

There has been much effort among the good people of this place to awaken an interest in religious subjects, but as yet with little success, though hopes are entertained for its ultimate triumph.

We have likewise a Lyceum in a flourishing condition, where all, male and female, young and old, meet and discuss weighty and momentous subjects.

Occasionally two or three young men go to some neighboring town for a "good time" (Good Templars reign here, or did), and returning in the small hours, make many futile attempts to find the key-hole (stolen during their absence), and which being found, is greeted with such a song of triumph at their success, as to awaken all the quiet sleepers in the neighborhood.

Upon the whole this is a quiet, pleasant old town, with just enough amusement to keep one alive, and not enough for dissipation.

But fearing I may weary you, I will close—hoping the Journal may be successful in all its undertakings and increase in numbers and readers.

Yours truly, N. E. West Brookfield, Feb. 6, 1868.

NEW WOXEUS.—A writer from Alaska writes glowingly of some of the discoveries he has made, or of some of the stories he has heard. Speaking of the mountains, he says,

"They are mighty in size and cause much cold. Wonderful things are told of them. It is said that in some places there are deep pools and lakes in which dwell monsters-spirits as long as a fir tree, which, were they in the open sea, would commit mighty damage.

One thing is certain, that yonder, far away to the north, in the heart of these hills, there is a wonderful valley, so narrow that only at midday is the face of the sun to be seen.

That valley lay undiscovered and unknown for thousands of years—no person dreaming of its existence; but at last, a long time ago, two Indian hunters entered it by chance, and then what do you think they found? They found a small tribe of unknown people, speaking an unknown tongue, who had lived there since the creation of the world, and without knowing that other beings existed."

Years ago, we read somewhere of some body sailing in the Arctic ocean, who sailed into a hole and was somehow drawn into an interior world, where a new race of people lived, and where everything was new to the voyager. We think this Alaska valley must have been that hole we read about. Perhaps the reader will believe it.

SPRINGFIELD.—The Mechanics' Fair opened on Wednesday, at the City Hall; but it does not come up to the expectations of those who planned it. Several hundred entries were made, yet they were not all forthcoming at the opening, and there was much delay in getting the articles arranged for exhibition.

The fair is a new thing, and will grow better

year after year, should the mechanics keep it up.—H. W. Dwight, Superintendent of the New England division of the Merchants Union Express Company, was surprised by a visit of forty agents of the company, Wednesday evening, and a gift of a \$400 gold watch and chain.—The local editor of the American and the Union are practicing poetry. It is of a descriptive order—very thrilling and affecting.—Adjutant J. W. Holmes, an insurance agent, eloped with a girl at New Haven on Sunday, but an officer overhauled the couple and sent the girl home to be spanked by her mother, and put Holmes into an iron cage. He was acquitted, however, on being arraigned on a charge of abduction, and lives to run away with some other girl.—The New York Watch Factory has got into operation, employing seventy workmen.

A WEALTHY MAN.—William Jones, of Chicago, who died a few days ago, went to that city in 1833, and astonished his acquaintances by remaining there and by writing back that it would become a great city. Acting on this conviction, he bought all the land he could get, often running deeply into debt and paying ruinous rates of interest. Sometimes he had not a dollar in his pocket. But he steadily held on to his purchases and amassed a large fortune.

ON A STRIKE.—Two hundred carriage-makers of Portland, Me., organized a strike because of a reduction of 20 per cent. on their wages, to take effect on Saturday. The employers prefer to suspend operation rather than carry them on with loss, as at the old rate.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

COWS are found to be gored eating at Hartford. The days are growing perceptibly longer.

In some places there have been eight weeks good sleighing this winter.

In the list of deaths registered in New Hampshire during 1867, there were 41 whose ages were over 90 years, the oldest being 195.

There is a great destitution for pastors for the Baptist churches in Vermont. Seventeen churches, most of which have houses of worship and comfortable parsonages, are now in want of ministers.

Upwards of ten thousand men are to be employed upon the Central Pacific Railroad the coming summer.

More than a hundred men make a livelihood in New York by catching rats and selling them to the railroads.

A car heated by steam from the engine has recently been put upon the Boston and Albany Railroad.

Large dispatches from Chicago represent the loss by the recent fire to nearly \$5,000,000.

The profits of the last year's business of the Western Union Telegraph Company were nearly half a million dollars.

The Galveston News says there is hardly a negro in the South who would not sell his last shirt off his back for a fire-arm of some sort.

The people of England and France are beginning to give the girls as high an order of education as the boys.

Gen. Carl Schenck has dined with Count Bismarck and the member of the Federal Council of the North German States.

Cholera still prevails at New Orleans. There were sixty deaths from it last week.

The report that the Chinese Government was preparing a hostile movement against the Russians on the borders of the Empire is refuted by Dr. Arminius Vambery.

A resolution for the expulsion of Saulsbury, of Delaware, from the U. S. Senate is still pending in that body.

The bill to repeal the constabulary act in Maine does not provide for any amendment of the liquor law, the penalty for violating which is imprisonment for the first offense.

As the Republicans have nominated Mr. Jewell, who is a large tanner, for Governor, and propose to go in for Grant, who was once a tanner, the wicked Democrats call their opponents "the black and tan party."

Montauk has become demoralized. Murders are of alarming frequency, and yet the courts fail to convict the guilty.

Ohio is going thoroughly through all the laws of the State, inserting the word "white" in its statutes.

Senator Doolittle himself drew the celebrated Anti-Slavery resolution known as the "Corner Stone" of the Free Soil Party.

The mortality from famine in Algeria is so great that the dead are thrown into trenches as on the day after a battle.

A Taunton man recently received an offer of a sum in connection with a telegraph company in China, with a salary of \$10,000 per annum. He declined it.

The London Spectator, in a recent article on eat, says that the eats of the ancients never had any art-devouring to do.

For a small parlor and bed-room the Albany hotels charge the members of the Legislature from \$75 to \$100 per week.

The New England Herring Fishery is likely to prove quite remunerative the present season.

A child of French parents was born recently at Collisville, Ct., who weighed seventeen pounds, as large as the average of children at six months old.

The Fenian organization in Connecticut now contains forty-two civil circles, about 3000 men, and 600 men enrolled in the Third Regt. I. R. A.

A CHOICE LIBRARY OF MUSIC.—The United States Musical Review, published by J. L. Peters, 200 Broadway, New York, is before us, and merits the attention of all lovers of music.

It is a magnificently bound monthly magazine, sheet-music size, containing over seventeen pages of musical news, reviews, and choice articles, every line of which is readable, and we should say, invaluable to all musicians. This alone is well worth a year's subscription, which is only \$2.

The publishers, however, do not stop here, for, in addition to the above, each number contains four pieces of choice new music by the best writers in America, thus giving a select library of new music at such a low rate that even the poorest may indulge in what has hitherto been considered a luxury.

The music in the Review is of the best, as the following select list will testify, all of which has appeared within its pages during the last six months.

"The Queen of Spain," "Katy MacFerran,"

The Palmer Journal.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1868.

NUMBER 49.

VOLUME XVIII.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
BY
GORDON M. FISK & CO.

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Job PRINTING, of all kinds, executed in the best style and at short notice.

G. M. FISK.

A. W. BRIGGS.

Original The Handkerchief.

It dropped upon the pavement, as one eve I wandered idly through the crowded way; A form brush'd by me with a dainty grace, And vanished in the twilight, soft and gray.

And as she passed, the 'kerchief she was holding Carelessly fell, and just beneath my feet; I took it tenderly from the cold stones lying, And found initials graven, clear and neat.

There lingered in the lace the scent of perfume, And through its snowy folds a fragrance ran; Could there be magic in its touch? I wondered, To bind me captive to this lady fair?

Only a glance—and yet I caught the gleaming Of darkest eyes and richest shades of hair, And face with glints of softest beauty blended, Like those we see in dreams, or pictures rare.

Only a moment, and then the vision faded, And dark as skies when stars have passed away Seemed the long street, without her radiant presence.

Love as down, in mists of silver gray. I keep as pledge of sweet remembrance still The 'kerchief that her dainty hand has pressed. Perhaps we'll meet again—till then I feel It has for me a charm of tenderness.

GRACIE.

ORIGINAL STORY.

IDLE WORDS.

Nellie Kennedy stood out on the balcony. Her head was throbbing, and a dull pain seemed to have settled about her heart. It seemed to have settled about the rest of the evening, and not return to the lights, the noise, and the merriment within the house, how peaceful it would seem. If she might by any means escape from the gay crowd and be in her own quiet chamber at home, and press her head upon the pillow and cry, what a relief it would be. But that was impossible; and here she was liable to interruptions every moment. It would not do to stay longer; she must return again.

"I was at an evening party at Mrs. C.'s, and Robert Ayers had been flirting with Mattie Raymond so seriously that it had caused remarks, and a little gossip in regard to the subject; but accidentally came to Miss Kennedy's ears, and she could not but feel hurt and wounded. Miss Raymond had been visiting in L—— for the last two months, and, being very accomplished and stylish, was much admired, and became quite an addition to the society in that little village.

Nellie Kennedy did not care to go into the bright rooms again. She really could not blame him for being attracted, and yet there came a feeling of uneasiness in the thought. Doubt and distrust would not creep into her heart once, for the dream had only been too sweet before this new arrival, and she had always believed him the soul of truth and honor. She was too excited for tears; they would not come, and she stood there looking so sorrowful in the clear moonlight, that one could not but pity her. But it would not do to stay away longer. She would shut out all unpleasant doubts, and believe the rumor of his devotions false. There might be some mistake. He was far too noble for anything of that kind, and her faith began to come back again, as though her generous trust in him could not be thus rudely broken.

The night seemed so holy and the stars had such a loving look that calmness came again in watching them, and she resumed her usual demeanor. "I was an unworthy suspicion, and she would not harbor it any longer. He was good and noble, and certainly had been very much like a lover; and, as many memories of the past few months stole over her, she could not but think it foolish to let such carelessly uttered words undermine her faith in one whom she almost knew loved her so well to care for another's regards.

Still, when she returned to the brilliantly lighted rooms, and Mattie Raymond came up to say "she would like to introduce her to a friend, who was a stranger in L——, and had come to town that day," she coldly answered, "she thought, Miss Raymond herself could entertain him much more agreeably, she was so skillful in that art."

Mattie looked surprised, but answered, pleasantly:

"He is a very dear friend, and quite entertaining; I think you will like him much."

"May I introduce him?"

"As you please."

"Was always such an easy matter to let mistrust creep into one's heart. So she stifled back the regret she could not help feeling, and received her introduction, as graciously as ever, to Philip King, and endeavored to make herself really agreeable. He had offered a seat and taken one beside her, soon engaging her in an animated conversation.

To meet with Philip King was to love him. A perfect gentleman, courteous, well-bred, and with rare conversational powers, 'twas impossible to remain an indifferent listener, when he chose to talk as well as he was talking now. By and by she perceived Robert Ayers coming towards her. She turned her face away, and he, noticing the motion, and thinking she did not wish any intrusion, turned, and going up to Miss Raymond, offered her his arm and led her to the piano.—

She sang and played finely, and as he stood by her side, turning the leaves of the music, and fully engaged in this pleasant amusement, Nellie could not repress the unkind feelings that would steal into her heart.—Presently their voices were blending together, and Nellie feeling really weary, asked Mr. King to go into the conservatory just

beyond, where the air was cooler, saying, apologetically, her head was feeling badly; she could endure it no longer. It must be true what those gossips said. Yet Philip King had spoken highly of Miss Raymond but a few moments before, saying she was a noble and true woman; he had known her from a child, and at her written request had come to L—— for a few day's visit, and should return on the morrow. Nellie thought he must be mistaken, or else she was becoming interested in Robert Ayers. She would not let him see she had cared; she could flirt as well as he; she would be her old gay self again the rest of the evening.

Soon the band began to play a quadrille, and the gentleman hastened off in search of partners. Robert Ayers and Mattie Raymond came carelessly sauntering up, and joined the two. Nellie accepted his cordial salutation rather coldly. She perceived that he had met Mr. King before—that they seemed quite well acquainted. As none of the party danced but Nellie Kennedy, they urged her to join in the exercises, as she was repeatedly invited; so, accepting the arm of one of the gentlemen, and excusing herself, she went on the floor. She resolved to be thoroughly agreeable to every one the remainder of the evening.

As she went floating off in the dance, with her graceful movements, her white face so bright and beaming, Robert Ayers thought he had never seen her so lovely before, and wondered why he was not enjoying the party as well as usual. There was something missing in his enjoyment. Was it Nellie's indifference? He thought bitterly how foolish he had been to care anything about her. She was as selfish and vain as the others; and yet he ought not to care, only he had shrined her in his heart as a pure, sweet gem. He was vexed; he hardly knew why or at what.

But at last the evening came to an end, and Nellie Kennedy had accepted the escort of an old friend, home. When Robert Ayers came with his offer of attendance, she declined, saying she was engaged. She thought he would of course accompany Miss Raymond home, and did not perceive that Mr. King had already left with Mattie. She noticed the sadness in his eyes as they parted, and almost wished she had not been quite so hasty in accepting Mr. Graham's proffered escort. What a relief it was to have the evening over. How unspeakably glad she was to be once more by herself.

Robert Ayers, calling next evening upon Mattie, told her he was rather disappointed in Miss Kennedy. Was it her fault or his own? Mattie replied there was some mistake; evidently something had happened to Nellie, for she was not her usual sweet self. Then she told him that Philip King and herself were to be married soon after her return to town. Robert congratulated her in his own graceful manner. The engagement had been a long one, for Mr. King had been abroad several years, and only recently returned. Robert had known him long ago, and of the engagement, but through some old animosity between the two families, the marriage had been delayed. Now he was pleased to hear that the master was decided. Making a short call, he started for home, and passing by the house of Nellie, received the parlour lighted, and he could not resist the inclination of calling once more.

He gathered her to his heart and kissed the crimson lips. Nellie laid her soft fingers upon his arm, and with her sweet face smiling full of love, she said, "I will try to keep the good, true woman you have wished for." This resolve always kept made the buds of promise sweet blossoms for all the coming years. LILIAN.

EARTHLY LOVE.

All women marry gods, but sadly consent afterwards to live with men. The quenching of their resplendent imaginations, the discovery and full conviction that the husband cannot, by his strength and goodness, dominate the heart and he sovereign in love, at length produce a great crisis. Some yield up the delusion, call it romance, and consent to live a life of feeble and fitful love, which has in it no worship and much contempt. Others there are, of diviner mould, who cannot lose faith in love, though they sadly admit that they have missed it. They know that there is a life which they never lived; that there might arise out of their hearts a love so great, so pure, so commanding and satisfying, that all other experiences of fortune would, in comparison, be of little moment. Royalty and fortune have no light to fill the vault of life when love is eclipsed or gone down. But if love be regent every other light may go out and it will fill the life with a light that shall make poverty itself luminous, and sickness and toil bright and joyous.

Many and many a heart there is that has missed its aim, confessed its defeat. Some, then, distribute their afflictions in many channels, as if to gain by diffusion what they have lost in concentrated form. Some bury their love and keep watch as over a sepulchre, with sorrow, and yet with hope. Hope on! There a resurrection for every true heart that, suffering for love, is faithful to the end.—Becher's Norwood.

HOW TO KEEP POOR.—There is no working man but would rejoice to have the way pointed out by which he might honestly attain riches. No one would thank us for a prescription to insure poverty, and yet there is many a man who keeps himself poor by indulging in the following: Two glasses of ale per day, at ten cents, \$73; three cigars, one after each meal, \$109.50; board for big dog, \$30 (all in one year), \$212.50; sufficient to buy six barrels of flour, one barrel of sugar, one sack of coffee, a good coat, a respectable dress, a frock for the baby, half a dozen pairs of shoes. If you don't believe our arithmetic, figure it out for yourselves, and then act accordingly.

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—When engineers will bridge a stream, they often carry over at first but a single cord. With that they stretch a wire across. Then strand is added to strand until a foundation is laid for planks, and now the bold engineer finds a safe footway and walks from side to side. So God takes us from some golden threaded pleasure, and stretches it hence into Heaven. Thus He bridges death, and teaches the thoughts of the most timid to find their way hither and thither between the shores.

Charles Leland is the man who said "A New Englander's idea of hell was a place where everybody has to mind his own business;" which is as crisp as Macaulay's saying that the Puritan hated bear baiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators.

The crimson roused to Nellie's face; this was too unkind, and she could not refrain from saying:

"Miss Raymond ought to be conversant without notes, didn't mean to be understood to refer to greenbacks."

TALE OF ENCHANTMENT.

For some time past a description of the manner in which the girls of the different States submit to a kiss, has been going the rounds of the press. As Kentucky has been left out of the list, we propose to give one touching incident of a Kentucky girl's emotion on such a trying occasion, as described by a country correspondent. Here it is in full:

"The nite waz klare, without a fog. Jemima and I set on a log. Her iz was cast upon the ski, and her breast did huy with many a si. Her hawwuz az black az a black Tom cat, and her lips—Jerusalem! hold my hat! My arm was round her little waste, and I got ready her lips 2 taste; but whenever I do a thing so chaste, I never am in much of a haste.

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Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, FEB. 15, 1868.

THE Legislature is moving along very leisurely, making slow progress with what little business has come before it. After dispensing with the liquor question it ought not to be in session a month, but the prospect is that the license bill will hang along till the close of the session and then be rushed through.

WHILE Congress is talking about reducing taxation and making small appropriations, it should not forget to reduce expenses in the same proportion, otherwise we shall be no better off than now. The members like to talk about retrenchment, but when one of their interests is to be affected, they are not so anxious. It is very natural for everybody to want somebody else retrenched instead of beginning at home. Members of Congress should act consistently if not wisely.

UPON advancing further into Abyssinia, England encounters more and greater obstacles than had been anticipated. The sending back of the Egyptian troops, which was announced a few days ago, makes it probable that the alliance of England with the hated Mohammedans of Egypt has united the whole of the Christian population of Abyssinia against the invaders. It is possible, however, that a somewhat more serious resistance is not altogether unwelcome to the English, who may want to use it as a pretext for a permanent occupation of the country.

WE get another chapter in the President and Grant controversy in the shape of two or three columns of letters from the President, and members of his cabinet who explain the conversation between Mr. Johnson and Gen. Grant as the President wants to have them. It is a question of veracity, in which the President accuses Grant of falsehood, and the latter intimates that the falsehood is on the other side. We probably know now just as much about the truth of the matter as we ever did or shall, and it seems folly to spend time or waste breath over it.

THE Springfield Union is nonplussed at the action of the Legislature in appropriating for the support of the charitable and correctional institutions of the State about one-third of the amounts asked for. It thinks that it is economy with a vengeance; but the Union should understand that it is customary every year for the Legislature to appropriate in the early part of the session about one-third of the annual allotments to these institutions, for immediate wants, and make another appropriation in the general appropriation bill at the close of the session. There is nothing to be alarmed about in this arrangement.

THE U. S. Supreme Court, about which Congress has been making a rumpus for fear it would decide against its acts in retaliation to reconstruction matters, decides that it has no jurisdiction over the political acts of Congress affecting the reconstruction of the Southern States, and has dismissed the Mississippi and Alabama cases brought to test the constitutionality of those acts. We rejoice at this indication that the Supreme Court is disposed to confine itself to its proper sphere, and respect the political and legislative functions of a co-ordinate branch of the Government. This is in accordance with the views of all the leading statesmen of the Republic, and with the accepted tenets of the old Democratic party.

SOMEWHAT unexpectedly to a good many people, Judge REUBEN A. CHAPMAN, of Springfield, has been appointed and confirmed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The selection is a good one, and is a compliment to Western Massachusetts. Judge Chapman has been Associate Justice of the court for eight years, and is familiar with the duties of the position to which he has been elevated. Judge Hoar wanted promotion, but he could hardly expect it after the opposition he had made to the appointment of Judge Thomas. However much he and others may be disappointed, no one can but commend the selection which Governor Bullock has made. The appointment of Judge Chapman to the Chief Justice-ship leaves a vacancy on the bench, which will probably be filled from the eastern part of the State.

THERE is a movement towards morality, which is commendable. The fact that obscene picture-papers have been sold at news-rooms and on the ears, is awakening the moral sense of respectable newspapers to disown and condemn them. This has had its effect in many quarters. Railroad superintendents are forbidding the sale of such sheets on the cars, and many news-dealers exclude them from their counters. The Police Gazette and The Last Sensation are eagerly bought by the young, and their nauseating pages perused with pleasure. We are told that even young ladies obtain them, and in secret gloat over their indecent illustrations. This comes of having acquired a diseased taste by reading the host of insipid novels which are supposed to be entirely harmless. They vitiate the taste, inflame the passions, and corrupt the mind. Parents who allow their sons and daughters to feel their minds upon such trash must not be surprised if they grasp at such matter as is served up in The Last Sensation. It is a good sign to find that there is a growing opposition to such vile literature.

AN EXCURSION PARTY composed of railroad officials and editors of the New York, New Haven, Hartford and Springfield papers, with other distinguished gentlemen, dined at the Massasoit House at Springfield on Saturday last, having a good dinner and a pleasant time.

AN sharper by the name of S. H. Lutkins attempted to cheat the Springfield Republican on Wednesday with a forged check, but got caught in the act and is now in jail.

Letter from Springfield.

From our own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 11, 1868.

It may be that some of your readers, though far removed from the city and perhaps subscribers to the "leading Journal," would like to hear occasionally direct from here, and to this class especially I would address my remarks.

The Mechanics' Fair, which is now being held here under the direction of the new Western Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, is progressing itself a success, and the time of its duration has been extended to the 20th, to make up for the tardiness displayed by some of the exhibitors and to render the show more complete. It is being well attended, not only by Springfield citizens, but by large delegations from out of town, and should any of your readers have failed to attend I would advise them to visit it before the 20th for they will be amply repaid by many valuable suggestions and ideas, as well as receiving the pleasure of the thought that they have helped along a most worthy association. Of course they would not fail to notice the corn-pickers, huskers and shellers, as well as the splendid case of pistols exhibited by Messrs. Smith & Wesson, for which they were awarded the highest premium at the recent Paris Exposition. Neither would they fail to purchase a copy of that spicy little sheet, the "American Mechanic," which is published each day in the Hall and sold at the modest price of one cent.

The recent falling of the boating house located just above the Trask Block upon the river bank, the consequent destroying of the "L. J. Powers," and the severe puncturing of two of the other shells, has not apparently dampened the ardor of the boating element in this community, but stimulated them to greater exertion by calling attention thus early to the subject, which the loss falls heavily upon several young sporting men.

The reception of the Springfield Club last week in Shaw's Block was one of the most brilliant affairs of the season. Two hundred invitations were given out, and the gathering represented the wealth and beauty of the city. Music and dancing was the order of the evening, varied by refreshments gotten up in Barr's usual felicitous style.

The recent case of alleged abduction of a Miss Clegg of New Haven by one Holmes of this city, and the subsequent marriage of the parties, has been duly followed by another case of a similar kind. The parties concerned were a German fellow and a young girl of fifteen, who started off abruptly, but were overhauled by the authorities. The affair has been successfully hushed.

For want of proper support Mr. Burnham has been obliged to close up his Business College, and the students have been transferred to a college of the same kind in Hartford, free of charge. Mr. Burnham has worked hard for the past three years to bring his peculiar theory before the public, and has won for himself a reputation enjoyed by none in the profession. He believes that the time generally occupied in college is much too short for the acquirement of a proper knowledge of the science of book-keeping, and his term was lengthened from the usual three months to a six month course, thereby affording his students a more thorough training than could elsewhere be enjoyed. But the country has been so flooded with worthless institutions, styling themselves colleges, and launched so many young and worthless book keepers among the merchants, that the whole class has fallen into disrepute. To this cause is attributed his lack of support. From this business Mr. Burnham entitles* that of an Insurance Agent.

In addition to the Fair, we have had the past week, in the amusement line, an entertainment given by the Fakir of Ava, in conjunction with Whiston the humorist, who came for a visit of "six nights only." The Fakir is a clever magician; but magic has lost its attractions as well as the distribution of gifts. The performance of Whiston, however, who assumes various characters with wonderful success, is sure to produce bursts of laughter.

In March we are promised a visit from Dickens, and before long from Tiching's English Opera Troupe, that lately performed here with great success.

The Unitarian and Universalist societies of this city have so far united as to hold union meetings in the Opera House on Sunday evenings. The first meeting was held last Sunday evening, and though rainy and very slippery walking, there was a very good attendance.

Affairs at the Armory are very quiet at present, as the periodical discharge of workmen would seem to indicate. They are manufacturing no new guns at present, and the task of repairing old ones is nearing the end.

Business is generally dull—the Spring trade having made no advance. The weather is not troubled that way, however, but on the contrary is quite keen, as illustrated last Saturday, when the thermometer settled frantically to 23°, and in some places it is reported 26° below zero—being the coldest weather enjoyed for ten years.

JOHN E.

THE OLD SAN STONY.—But a few months since and Miss Emma Ray was residing with her relatives in Fentonville, Michigan, and a character above suspicion or reproach; but during the past summer she made the acquaintance of a young man named Rich, who being possessed of a fine personal appearance, gentlemanly address, and a fair share of worldly goods, won her affections, and they were married. A former who arrived from Louisville, and laid claim to her husband, and nearly disgraced by shame and ignominy, this young girl consented to go to Detroit and lose herself from the eyes of her former associates. Here Rich abandoned her to a friend, and this friend turned her over to another soundrel, who turned her into the street when he got tired of her. Then a notorious saloon keeper introduced her into a house of ill-fame, where she commenced the life of a courtesan. This house was "pulled" a week since, and the proprietors sent to the House of Correction for six months, but upon a promise to reform, Emma Ray was allowed to depart. After a day's search she procured a situation as chambermaid upon a salary of \$2 per week, but with the consciousness of guilt, it seemed to her that every one could read the story of her shame in her countenance, and she fled to a house of ill-fame, where she was arrested again.

THE WAY REBELS ACT.—The Charleston Mercury seems to be doing its best to foment the people in Fayetteville, Tenn., are in a very inflammable state. On Monday last, the telegraph, tells us, a drunken man rode on horseback into a crowd, saying he could whip any person in it. Whereupon, this being about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a fight and a riot commenced, lasting till dark, in which one young man was killed and many others badly wounded—knives, pistols and stones being the same spirit.

SLANG TERMS.—There are more than two hundred slang terms for intemperance. The latest of these occurs in a recent New Orleans paper. A reporter speaking of the arrest of a woman who was "raising a row" in the street, says that "she was deeply agitated with benzine." This is delicate and poetical.

THE second trial of Surratt will commence on Feb. 24th. It is not pretended that any new evidence will be presented for or against the prisoner.

THE Houston (Texas) Telegraph exchanges with a South Carolina paper which reaches it through the post office wrapped in thousand-dollar Confederate specie bonds.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

ON January 11th was deferred till February.

—We have had some twenty of the thirty-five snow storms predicted by Agassiz.

—Mrs. Lucy Stone don't find excitement enough in Connecticut on the female suffrage question to draw together audiences sufficiently large to pay the hall rent.

—An artesian well at Saugerties, N. Y., has reached a depth of over one thousand feet. The entire distance bored is through solid rock.

—The fact that negotiations for a commercial treaty between Prussia and the United States are progressing favorably have been officially made public in Berlin.

—Admiral Farragut, now in Florence, has been received with especial honors by the Italian Minister of the Marine.

—The agent for the sale of Grover & Baker sewing machines in Pittsburg, Pa., has defalcated to the amount of ten thousand dollars and defrauded.

—The cost to the Western railroad for removing snow and ice from its track during the past ten years amounts to \$121,404.

—The Board of Education in New York has appropriated \$50,000 to the erection of a school building for colored children.

—It takes 16,000 bales of cotton, or six millions four hundred and eighty thousand pounds, to supply the daily demand of the cotton mills of the world.

—It is quite probable that there are between four and five millions of Catholics in this country, besides nearly 900,000 in Canada and the other provinces.

—The famous Seventh Regiment of New York is rapidly declining in numbers and discipline. Since General Lefferts resigned it has run down from one thousand to six hundred men.

—A man named Morill, with several aliases, hailing from Oxford, N. H., has been arrested for imitating the example of the Mormon prophet to the extent of having three or four living wives.

—The wife of a journeyman carpenter in Cincinnati deserted him because he did not buy a house with a freestone front, and a divorce has been granted him.

—The carriers of Susan Anthony's paper, the Revolution, are chiefly little girls, wearing a pretty uniform, short red dress. They attract much attention in New York.

—It is announced that the iron mills in Pittsburg, Pa., intend to resume work this week. The operatives have come to the conclusion to go to work at a reduction of twenty per cent. on their former wages.

—Mr. John T. Martin, a native of Baltimore, has recently contributed \$50,000 towards the Methodist Theological Seminary in Germany.

—The net profit from the Black Crook in New York was \$237,564.13, which was divided by Wheetley, Jarrett and Palmer.

GOOD WAY TO BREAK UP A RUMSHOP.—

New Paris, Ohio, had not had a liquor saloon for a long time, and the people did not want an institution of the kind. Recently, however, as we learn from the Dayton Journal, a man from Eaton set up a saloon, against the protests of the New Parisians. The ladies then took the matter in hand, and, accordingly, when the saloon opened in the morning, half a dozen ladies, with sewing and knitting, called in and staid until dinner time, when they were relieved by another half dozen sweet creatures, who staid until closing time. This programme was continued from day to day right along. The company was most charming, but it would not pay, pecuniarily. None would have the cheek to call in and drink before the ladies. At length the saloon-keeper's patience gave out, and he gave in, and he packed his traps and liquors and moved them back to Eaton.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—The baggage car of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad going West, caught fire from sparks from the locomotive, and was consumed, with most of its contents, consisting of a large amount of baggage and express freight—the latter mostly oysters. A corse on board, bound to Chicago, was burned up. The Portland and Kennebec down train, Wednesday evening, met with a disaster three miles east of Richmond. The engine and tender derailed down a bank 70 feet upon the ice. Charles Evans, fireman, was badly bruised. The coupling of the baggage-car broke, saving the train.

BOLD ROBBERY.—A bold robbery was attempted Saturday night at Cleveland, Ohio, by Joe Dodge, an experienced thief. He went to the jewelry store of Hugan & Wade, and capturing a tray containing diamonds and jewelry to the value of \$10,000, made off with it, but was stopped by a street passenger, and the property recovered, with the exception of about \$1,000 worth of diamonds, which were scattered in the snow. The thief was secured, but his confederate, who was waiting near at hand in a buggy, effected his escape.

HATED OF THE NEGRO.—A letter from

Richmond, Va., says: "None but a resident here who moves among the people can form any adequate conception of 'Southern hatred for negro and Northern rule.' The feeling before the war, when the Southern heart was first fired, was mild and lamb-like in comparison to that which at present animates the hearts of ninety-nine hundredths of the Southern-born people; and old Northern-born residents are still more bitter."

END OF A REVOLUTION.—Advices from Mexico, via Havana, announce the suppression of the revolution in Yucatan. The revolutionists were defeated in a battle which occurred at Merida, on the 2d inst., and their leader, Gen. Villafane, was killed. The steamer which brought this news to Havana also conveyed intelligence of an insurrection at Tampico. At last accounts the rebels held the port, which was blockaded by some Mexican gunboats.

A SANCTUARY IN JAIL.—The Memphis Avalanche announces that its editorial rooms will be temporarily removed to the county jail. The editor takes his revenge by styling Judge Hunter, who sentenced him for contempt, a "swindling vagabond," and announcing that he intends "with our editorial pincers, to strip the flesh that covers the rotten bones of our persecutor, quiver like a worm in 'hot ashes.'

THE WAY REBELS ACT.—The Charleston

Mercury seems to be doing its best to foment the people in Fayetteville, Tenn., are in a very inflammable state. On Monday last, the telegraph, tells us, a drunken man rode on horseback into a crowd, saying he could whip any person in it. Whereupon, this being about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a fight and a riot commenced, lasting till dark, in which one young man was killed and many others badly wounded—knives, pistols and stones being the same spirit.

THE OLD FOLKS' CHOIR of Wilbraham, under

the lead of J. F. Warner, gave one of their concerts for the benefit of the Baptist Society in this village last Tuesday evening. They were clad in costumes of "ye olden time," some of the dresses having been worn a hundred years ago. The choir had been in existence two years, and has perfected itself in the execution of old style singing to an admirable degree. So good a concert has not been given in this place for a long time, and we hope sometime to see the "Old Folks' Choir" of Wilbraham here again. After the exercises the choir partook of an excellent supper served by the ladies of the society in the vestry of their church.

THE SCHOOLS in the old Center and Foster Districts closed their winter terms on Friday last. Bath have been very successful and entirely satisfactory to the Committee. In the Foster District parents have manifested interest enough in the educational wants of their children and subscribed \$70.00 to lengthen out the term; and the result shows that they did it wisely. They were fortunate in having one of the best teachers and a live man for a prudential committee. At the examination Dr. Holbrook, who has had charge of the school, was presented with a copy of "Kathy," in behalf of the school, by Master Freeman Smith. Mr. Foster also presented a copy of the same to the teacher, Miss Lucy A. Hastings.

THE COLEST MORNING.—Last Saturday

was probably the coldest that has been experienced in New England since that memorable morning of January 23d, 1857, when the temperature ranged from 25 to 35 degrees below zero in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

BLUOKE HER HEART.—A young man in Clayton, Iowa, recently stole a yoke of cattle to get money to remove to Missouri with his family. He was arrested, and when the facts were made known to his young wife it broke her heart and she died in a few minutes.

A COLD QUARTER.—It has been ciphered

that the first quarter of February is on the average the coldest quarter of any month, and two-fifths of a degree colder than the third, and a degree and a half colder than the first and fourth quarters of January.

THE NEW COMPARTMENT CARS.—The new

compartment cars were put on the day express train which run between Boston and New York on Monday, and are already receiving much patronage. Their elegance, convenience and ease will win favor daily. They are warmed by hot water from a furnace under the cars and are free from danger by fire in case of accident. For families or parties they are just the thing, and the demand for them will soon make it necessary to add other cars of the same pattern. The extra fare in one of these cars is only \$1.00 between Boston and New York. A conductor accompanies each car and special tickets are sold at stations where the trains stop, notice of vacant seats being telegraphed in advance.

ORDINATION AT PALMER.—Rev. B. M. Fullerton was ordained as pastor of the Congregational Church in this village on Wednesday, the 12th inst. The day was one of the finest of winter. A large and deeply interested audience was in attendance. The public services of the occasion were as follows: Rev. Mr. Haynes, of the Baptist Church, invoked the divine blessing and read the scriptures; Rev. Mr. Coolidge of Leicester offered the introductory prayer; Rev. Prof. Tyler of Amherst College preached the sermon; Rev.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

COTILLION party at the Antique House next Friday evening.

The selectmen want a man to take charge of the town poor farm. See their advertisement.

MRS. BALLARD, of Chicopee, had her pocket picked of \$29 and a \$300 note while getting into the cars in this village last week.

The children of the State Primary School are going to South Wilbraham next week to give an exhibition by special invitation.

WEST WARREN.—The good people of the enterprising village of West Warren presented their pastor with \$60 in greenbacks the other day.

CLARK & GOULD offer their stock of jewelry cheap, and will give away something useful to everybody who purchases \$1.00 worth of goods.

THE Good Templars of this village are preparing to give a dramatic exhibition in this village sometime next week or the week following. It promises to be a good one.

Some friend of Major Morgan—and he has a host of friends all over the country—has sent him an elegant ebony cane with massive gold head, richly chased and appropriately inlaid.</p

A NEW PLANK.—The advocates of Women's Rights are putting another plank in their platform. They assert the inalienable right of women to choose their own husbands. Mrs. Smith, one of the strong-minded, says she "stands to the point and nails her colors to the mast in defense of it."

FOREIGN ITEMS.—A squad of policemen were, on Sunday night, attacked in the streets of Cork by a crowd of Fenians. The assailants made free use of firearms, and drove the officers before them until the latter reached the station, when the mob dispersed. Several arrests were subsequently effected. Dispatches from China via London announce that shocks of earthquakes had been felt at Shanghai and Ningpo, and in the surrounding districts. The intelligence concerning the progress of the rebellion is indefinite and unsatisfactory. Her Majesty's Theatre, in London, recently destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt at a cost of \$1,250,000.

"Why, Fred, I hardly recall you, old fellow, Your face it was once so bilious and yellow, What wonderful doctor has got you in hand? Such rare transformation I don't understand." "Three magical words and the secret is said, Gold Metal Saleratus I use in my bread!"

It is true that when the hygienic properties of Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus become generally known, no other rising will find favor among discriminating housewives for their biscuits, pies, cakes, &c., &c.

COMPENDIUM OF HUMAN KNOWLEDGE.—"Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, with its copious and excellent illustrations, its numerous and instructive table of signs, abbreviations and quotations, and its etymological, explanatory and pronouncing vocabularies must be regarded as the most useful and remarkable 'compendium of human knowledge in our language.'—[W. S. Clark, Pres. Mass. Agricultural College.

"The miserable man hath no medicine, But only Hope."

Those, miserable only from the effect of a Cough, Cold, Lung complaint, sprains, wounds, &c., can find a medicine in American Life Drops that will quickly restore their health.

"HEALING on its wings," say all who have made use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and by such use been cured of coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, influenza or consumption. The prudent will always keep this standard remedy by them.

THE GREAT AMERICAN HAIR PREPARATION, valued at home and abroad, a real Hair Restorer or Dressing, (in one bottle). A great triumph of science. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED, (new style). Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. j25 4w

DR. S. S. FITCH'S "FAMILY PHYSICIAN". Seventy-six pages; price, 25 cents. Sent to any address. No money required until the book is received, and fully approved. It is a perfect guide to health and indispensable. Address, DR. S. S. FITCH, 39 Tremont St., Boston. f2 1y

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!! SCRATCH!!! in from 10 to 48 hours.

Wheaton's Ointment cures The Itch. Wheaton's Ointment cures Salt Rheum. Wheaton's Ointment cures Tetter. Wheaton's Ointment cures Barber's Itch. Wheaton's Ointment cures Old Sores. Wheaton's Ointment cures Every kind of humor, like Magic.

Priest 20 cents a box; by mail 60 cents. Address WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington St., Boston. Mass. For Druggists. Boston, Aug. 1, 1867. spu 1y

CHRONIC DISEASES, SCROFULA, ULERS, &c.

It is well known that the benefits derived from drinking of the Congress, Saratoga and other celebrated springs, is principally owing to the iodine they contain.

DR. H. ANDER'S IODINE WATER comes from the same state that it is found in these spring waters, but over *five hundred* per cent. more in quantity, containing as it does 1½ grains to each fluid ounce, dissolved in pure water, without a solvent—a discovery long sought for, in this country and Europe—and is the best remedy in the world for Scrofula, Cancers, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, and all Chronic Diseases. Circular free. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, 36 Dey street, New York. Sold by all Druggists. j25 4w

Caution to Females in Delicate Health.

DR. DOW, Physician and Surgeon, No. 7 Exmouth St., Boston, is consulted daily on all diseases incident to the female system. Prolapsus Uteri or Fluor Albus, Suppression and other menstrual derangements, are all treated on new pathological principles, and speedy relief guaranteed in a very few days. Is invariably certain in this new mode of treatment, that most obstinate complaints yield under it, and the afflicted person soon rejoices in perfect health.

Dr. Dow has no doubt had greater experience in the cure of diseases of women than any other physician in Boston.

Boarding accommodations for patients who may wish to stay in Boston a few days for his treatment.

Dr. Dow, since 1845, having confined his whole attention to an office practice for the cure of private diseases and female complaints, acknowledged to be the best in the United States.

No. B.—All letters must contain one dollar, or they will not be answered.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Boston, Sept. 1, 1867. Tyr.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Where this article is known it is a work of supererogation to say one word in its favor, so well is it established as an unfailing remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, as well as that most dreaded of all diseases, Consumption, which high medical authority has pronounced to be a curable disease. Those who have used this remedy know its value; those who have not, have but to make a single trial to be satisfied that of all others it is the remedy.

From Hon. W. H. JONES, of West Dover, Vt.: "I have been troubled from my boyhood with chronic or hereditary lung complaint. Some years since, early in the winter, I took cold, which, as usual, settled into a severe cough, which continued to increase as the season advanced, although I made use of all the cough-remedies I had knowledge of. My family physician also prescribed for me, but I experienced no relief. During all this time I was gradually running down in flesh and strength, until my friends as well as myself were very much alarmed, thinking I should waste away in Consumption. While in Boston during the spring following, I was induced to try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. After one day's trial I was sensible that it was relieving me. In ten days' time my cough had entirely ceased, and I was soon restored to health and strength. I have ever since kept the Balsam in my house, and whenever any member of my family has a cough or cold, it is immediately resorted to. No family should be without it!"

62 None genuine unless signed "I. Butts" on the wrapper.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally. jau 25 4w

Buchu. [From Dispensatory of the United States.]

BUCHU LEAVES PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic; their taste bitterish and analogous to that of the Balsam of Peru.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs, producing diuretic, and, like other similar plants, useful in the disease of Diuresis, when its properties favor this mode of action.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Cataract of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder, & Gravel, &c.

IN AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES.—The Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Ulcerous State of the Uterus, &c.

VELVET DRUGS AND SWELLINGS.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and exalts the Appetite into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unwholesome Excretions are removed, and the Palpable Inflammation, HELMBOULD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys, &c.

DRUGS AND CREAMS.—Buchu, &c.

HELMBOULD'S DIURETIC BUCHU.—has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys, &c.

HELMBOULD'S ROSE WASH.

HELMBOULD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

NO. 394 BROADWAY,

And by Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOULD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

ARE COMPOSED OF VEGETABLE EXTRACTS (PREPARED IN VACUO), FREE FROM ALL INERT, CRUDE, OR IRRITATING SUBSTANCES.

THE FIRST DOSE COMMENCES ITS WORK OF PURIFYING THE BLOOD, REGULATING THE LIVER,

CLEARING THE STOMACH AND INTESTINES, AND PURIFYING FROM THE SYSTEM ALL ARCINOMONOUS AND CORRUPT HUMORS.

ONE PILL, TAKEN TWO HOURS BEFORE BREAKFAST, MAKES THE SKIN, NERVES, & C. TERRIFICALLY FRESH.

IN BANGOR, ME., 27th ult., BY REV. J. B. GOLDBECK, ANNER W. DOANE AND MISS HELEN J. BRADFORD

TO CONSUMPTIVES. [From Dispensatory of the United States.]

BUCHU LEAVES PROPERTIES.—The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who may desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he has cured of a long affection and difficult disease, and he wishes every sufferer to be sent the article, and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

No. 126 South Second St., Williamsburg, N. Y.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or bearded face, also a recipe for the removal of ripples, blotches, Eruptions, &c., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 823 Broadway, New York.

P. P. O.

TRY A BOX OF POLAND'S PLANTAIN OINTMENT. THE BEST SALVE in the World. Take no other.

For sale by all Druggists and country dealers.

DR. J. W. POLAND, Manufacturer.

(See Advertisement.)

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Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth

The Excellent Man.

They gave me advice and counsel in store,
Praised me and honored me more and more,
Said that I only should wait awhile—
Offered their patronage, too, with a smile.

But with all the honor and approbation,
I should long ago have died of starvation,
Had there not come an excellent man,
Who bravely helped me along began.

Good fellow! he gave me the food I ate,
His kindnesses are rare I shall never forget;
Yet I cannot embrace him, though the vulcan,
For I myself am this excellent man!

A DIALOGUE.

Scene, Painting Office; Dramatis Personae, Tax Assessor, ye Printer.

Assessor—Sir, I have called to assess your property.

Printer—Yes, sir. Well, assess it.

Assessor—Have you any taxables, property?

Printer—Yes, sir, I have this office, mortgaged for all it is worth.

Assessor—Have you any watches, clocks and jewelry?

Printer—I have a clock, but it does not run.

Assessor—Moneys and credits, less debts?

Printer—Well, I have about five thousand dollars owing to me, which I will never get, and owe about five thousand, which my creditors will never get.

Assessor—Have you a private library?

Printer—Yes, sir; five or six Patent office Reports, four volumes of Adjutant General's Reports, two volumes of Pacific Railroad Surveys, Baxter's Saints of Rest, and a book of typographical specimens.

Assessor—What is the value of your library?

Printer—About three cents a pound.

Assessor—How the thunder do you live?

Printer—On faith, sir.

Exit Assessor, grumbling.

A BED BUG STORY.—A gentleman who has returned from somewhere in the "oil regions" tells the following story:

"He had hardly got to bed when he was awakened by a bite. Upon lighting a match he found a bed bug about half an inch in diameter. He threw the bug with a match into a basin of water that stood at the head of the bed. The process was repeated several times. At last he was awakened out of a sound sleep by what he thought was a person singing. He threw up his window, but could not find the source of the sweet sound; at last he looked into the basin, where he found that the bug had constructed a raft out of the matches he had thrown in, and were towing it round the basin and singing."

CURIOSITIES OF SLEEP.—A distinguished lawyer was consulted upon an important case, which he studied for several days with anxious care. His wife then saw him rise in the night, go to a desk in the bedroom. He sat down and wrote a long paper, which he carefully placed in the desk. He then returned to bed, and in the morning told his wife he had dreamt of delivering a clear and luminous opinion about a case which had greatly perplexed him, and that he wished he could remember the train of thought of his dream. She directed him to the desk, and there he found the opinion clearly copied out, which proved to be correct.

When the other day, the famous Kit Carson introduced some of his Indian neighbors to the President, he remarked that he had been living in that country for about forty years, and had always found them the friends of the white man. While awaiting admission to the President's room, the Indians sat cross-legged on the floor, and amused themselves by making cigarettes, which they smoked with supreme indifference to the dignity of the room they were under.

Two young princes, the sons of the Archduke Charles, of Austria, had a warm debate in the presence of no less a person than that of the august Emperor himself. Greatly excited, one said to the other, you are the greatest ass in Venice." Highly offended at a quarrel in his presence, the Emperor interrupted them, saying, with indignation, "Come, come, young gentlemen, you forget that I am present."

The celebrated Dr. Madden, seeing a bus driver (no conductor of opposition bus)—"I've known you ever since you was born. I knowed your poor mother, she had two on her that time. One was a werry nice little boy, the other was a half idiot—a sort of brown paper fellow. The werry nice little boy died very young, he did."

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NEW
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Having had twenty-five years' experience in the business, I feel confident that I can stand, and am qualified to judge of the merit of the musical instruments, as well as to procure them at the very lowest market rates. Being thus satisfied, it may be safely said, that I can sell as good an article as any market affords, and at a very reasonable charge.

DEFY COMPETITION.

I shall keep a larger stock and greater variety than has ever before been kept in this vicinity or county. Purchasers will do well to call on me before going to the city to buy, as I can sell anything you will find there, and for less money, saving you time, trouble, expense, and something on the purchase-money.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Every instrument fully warranted for five years.

CHARLES PHIPPS.

Ware-room, No. 1, Bank Street, Ware, Mass.

July 6th, 1868.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid all persons harboring or

pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JAMES GRIFFIN.

Palmer, Jan. 2, 1868.

343w

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!

"CONSUMPTION IS AS CERTAINLY CURABLE AS INTERMITTENT FEVER, and as CERTAINLY PREVENTED AS SMALL POX."—Rev. Charles E. King, M. D., LL. D., &c.

KING'S
PREPARED PRESCRIPTION,
MADE FROM THE PRESCRIPTION OF
Rev. Chas. E. King, M. D., LL. D., &c.,
For the Prevention and Cure of
CONSUMPTION!
(In its most advanced stages)

For the Itacial Cure of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, and all Affections of the LUNGS, and ALL PRACTICAL for General and Special DISEASES of the NERVOUS SYSTEM; for Disorders of the BLOOD; and for all Functional Disorders of the STOMACH and Intestines.

THE PREPARED PRESCRIPTION increases the strength and diminishes the color of the pale blood. It softens the chills and fever and diminishes the Expectoration. It checks the night sweats, also the iron from four to five days. The cough is removed; the flesh is strengthened; the cough and difficult breathing are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the evacuations regular and uniform. ALL THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION, AS IT AFFECTS THE BLOOD, are removed.

THE PREPARED PRESCRIPTION is both the BEST and the most ECONOMICAL MEDICINE that can be taken.

The average cost of two bottles is only

one dollar. The prescription never requires, under any circumstances, the use of "Cough Mixtures" for the Cough; "Expectorants" for the Expectoration; "Tonics" for the appetite or the nerves; Irritants for the Blood; Antidotes for the Nervous Irritation; Night Sweats; or Whisky or Cod Liver Oil for the Washing. Its specific action is upon the most delicate system, and can always be used with great safety.

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THE PREPARED PRESCRIPTION is put up in

1/2 bottle, and is sold by WOOD & CO., and by

Druggists generally, and may be addressed to the

Office of OSCAR G. MOSES & CO., 27 Cortlandt Street, N. Y. Consultation free. A Circular, containing testimonials of many cases successfully treated, will be sent free, by mail, to all who will write for it.

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who have a fine head of hair, as well as those

who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss

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sirable for old and young.

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Price, One Dollar.

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The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XVIII.

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
—BY—
GORDON M. FISK & CO.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at short notice.

G. M. FISK.

A. W. BRIGGS.

Trust in God, and do the right.

BY NORMAN MACLEOD.

Courage, brother, do not stumble,
Though thy path is dark as night;
There's a star to guide the humble—
Trust in God, and do the right.

Let the road be rough and dreary,
And its end far out of sight;
Faith is lovely! strong or weary—
Trust in God, and do the right.

Perish, polity and cunctum!

Perish all that fears the light!
Whether losing, whether winning—
Trust in God, and do the right.

Trust no traitor, seek no faction;

Trust no leaders in the right;

But in every word and action;

Trust in God, and do the right.

Trust no lovely forms of passion,

Fiends may look like angels bright;

Trust no custom, school or fashion—

Trust in God, and do the right.

Simple rule, and safest guiding,

Inward peace and inward might,

Star upon our path abiding—

Trust in God, and do the right.

Some will hate thee, some will love thee;

Some will flatter, some will slight;

Trust in God, and do the right.

MY LOTTERY TICKETS.

It was Saturday night, and the little woman who bears my name and mends my stockings was sitting in her low chair by the fire, zealously putting a patch upon the knee of little Tom's trowsers, turning the pieces of cloth this way and that, and holding her head on one side to watch the effect. But the stripes would all run the wrong way, while the colors were provokingly bright, compared with the faded garment.

"Never mind that, Mary," said I, "here's a chance to throw away your patches. Hurrah for a lively country seat on the Hudson, for fifty shares of bank stock, a house in town, or anything else you wish, and all for a dollar!"

"Now, Thomas," said she, and when she wishes to be particularly severe she always calls me Thomas, "what are you thinking about?"

"A gift enterprise, Mollie; tickets only one dollar and sure to draw a prize." I read the heading, and displayed the long list of prizes. "What do you think of that?" shouted I, triumphantly.

"I think," she said, laughing, "that if you make so much noise you will wake the baby." Then, seeing that I looked annoyed, "But, I do not think that lotteries are just right, especially for church members. Do you?"

"O, nonsense! I never saw a church fair in my life that did not have grab-boxes and lotteries. I shouldn't dare to say how many dollars I have spent on them, and never drew anything."

"She looked roguishly at me. "Don't you think, then, you are most too old to begin the game?"

"It may as well be I as any one, and it is no great matter—only a dollar."

"I know, Tom," and the wise little woman looked grave, "but we haven't many dollars to throw away," and she held up the baby's socks with a good sized hole in each heel. "And little Tom's school-bill comes in next week."

I laid down my paper and tried to speak very convincingly. "Now, Mollie, it is all very well to jog on day after day, earning and spending just so much, but one likes to venture once in a while, just for the excitement of the thing, if nothing more."

"Yes, Tom, don't you remember the share in the oil well?"

"Y-e-s," said I, slowly, for it was rather an unpleasant topic of conversation to me. I had invested the little sum left to me by a maiden aunt in an oil company, against Mary's good judgment. Capital, a million of dollars, more or less, oil wells flowing night and day on the land of the next company just over the fence. I was very much elated, and promised Mary, among other things, a new black silk dress we had seen displayed in some shop window. Well, they bored and bored, throwing up a great deal of dirt; and a great deal of water, but no oil; and just as they were about to begin in a new spot, the treasurer, or some one else, ran away with the funds, and that ended the whole affair. Mary, a good little woman, never reproached me; but, when I came home one day and found her turning her old merino inside out and upside down, I felt—well, I can't tell just how, but I thought of that black silk dress she was to have."

"And oh!" she continued, "don't you remember the 'patient flour-sifter'?" and she laughed outright. So did I when I thought of the spectacle I presented when I chanced to turn the crank the wrong way and the flour flew in every direction. But I had made up my mind to buy one of these tickets, so, though Mary sighed, she said no more. I invested on my way down town. I thought I might just as well buy one for Mary, and one for little Tom, too. I showed them to her when I went home to dinner."

"Not three! O, Tom, how could you?" and she looked really grieved. While, I think it a pity if I must account for every penny I spent, assumed the dignified air which the occasion seemed to demand, and the meal passed in silence. I went home at night to find her sewing as usual. My conscience gave an uncomfortable twinge as she looked up pleasantly, and then turned to the great basket of work. If she only had a sewing-

machine. Perhaps I should draw one, and grew happy over the thought, imagining her surprise when I sent it home unexpectedly. She would not think me unwise then in having bought the tickets.

Little Tom interrupted my reverie with— "Oh, father, old Susie, who asked to work for us, has been here to-day. She has burned her hand so she can't work. Mrs. Briggs gave her a dollar. Mother says she couldn't give her any money, but she put some salve on her hand, and gave her something to eat." I did not look at Mary, but contrived to turn Tom's thoughts into some other channel.

Now was I any more comfortable than the next day, to overhear, when passing through the hall, her in conversation with a friend. "No," she was saying, "I shall not subscribe to the reading club this winter. I can't very well spare the two dollars."

Well the days went by without our saying a word more about it. I grew a little nervous as the time of drawing the prizes drew near, and opened my morning paper with some trepidation. At length my eyes were greeted with a long list of the fortunate numbers which had drawn the larger prizes. I read them all over carefully from first to last. But in vain; my numbers were not there. In a day or two another light appeared, which I read with the same result. At last, among those which drew a prize worth less than one dollar, I found my own.

"Tom," said my friend, whose office was next to mine, "don't you think Jones was fool enough to buy a ticket in that enterprise?"

I winced, but said nothing, and he went on. "What do you think he drew? A dauby print of Washington, and a pair of eighteen carat brass buttons! He consolers himself with the adage, 'live and learn,' but I think 'fool and his money,' etc., more appropriate."

I made some reply and left him. I thought I would not carry home the newspaper that night. I was ashamed to have Mary see it. But as we sat before the fire after tea—

"Why, Tom," said she, "what's your paper?" I intended to say that I forgot it; but I defy any one to look into Mary's clear, brown eyes and tell a lie. So I just told her the whole truth.

I believe if she had scolded, or said "I told you so," I should have put on my hat and left the house; but her only remark was—"Never mind, Tom; we'll know better another time."

Do you wonder that I think her a wonderful little woman? I made a great resolve that night, and I have not bought a lunch down town or smoked a cigar for a month. Even my pipe and paper of killikinick are laid away on a high shelf out of the way of temptation. And when Mary asks what has become of my pipe, I look sober and reply that I think smoking disagrees with me; but I laugh to myself as I think of the sewing machine that will stand in the corner by the window before many months, and the rest that will come to those busy fingers. I even stepped into Brown & Smith's to inquire the price of their best black silks; but that I dare not think of at present.

"It has been, after all, a good lesson; but I think, it will be my last; as it was my first, experience in lottery tickets.

LONDON AT NIGHT.

A writer in Tinsley's Magazine, for September, gives the following description of the view of London he obtained by a balloon ascent at night:

"London, in its mass and magnitude, is the whole of its metropolitan grandeur, is to be seen only from the air. I have floated slowly over it as the evening 'closed' in, and watched, for instance, the lighting of the lamps: 'Nothing romantic in that?' No;

nothing particularly striking if you only survey your individual, lamplighter, from your window. But it is a different thing when the sultry flame hurries along visible in its glittering coils for miles of streets, and clasping the whole city in its folds like a serpent of fire. In the parks and on the bridges, on square and street, out in the building wilderness that circles London, you see lights awoke. Lazily, I remember, we floated that night over the city, with scarcely a breath of air to move the balloon; and then, tiring of the dead clam, we tried for a breeze by going up through the clouds. It was long, even then, before we moved very briskly; but when we dropped a little to reconnoitre, behold, London! We were obviously a few miles away from it; but there it was; and as, earlier, we had seen the swift gas running as it seemed from street to street, so now, all uplifted in one mighty glare, the whole of the wonderful city burst upon eyes that had been peering a moment before through the gray folds of its cloud canopy."

THE MARRIAGE OF COUSINS, AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—Dr. S. G. Howe, principal of the institution for the blind in Boston, one of the most active philanthropists in America, says: "There can be no mistake, at all, about the fact, that the tendency to have defective offspring is greater where parents are defective, than with others. But there is a point that leads people into error. It does not follow because a person is defective in his hearing the defect will take that form in his offspring; it may strike somewhere else. The child may be defective in physical strength or mental capacity, but there is the defective germ, and it will manifest itself. It may skip for one generation and manifest itself in the next. I knew of 13 blind children, in a neighboring county, the descendants of one blind man who married his cousin. In the first generation there were no blind children. You would look round and see these children all happy, and enjoying the blessings of sight, and say, 'It is all moonshine, this idea about defective people marrying.' In the second and third generations came thirteen blind children (from the intermarriage of a blind man with his cousin). I think six of these have been in our institution."

ASHER GATES, a venerable gentleman of 80 years, walked from Halifax, Vt., to Greenfield, Mass., on Thursday, a distance of some

WINTER SCENES.

The old red sleigh with its long box that never was full, far down in the straw, wrapped in the robes, or on one or another of the four seats it contained, there was always room for one more. What a grouping of bright young faces there used to be always in it! Faces in hoods, in caps, and blankets;—hearts that have loved since; hearts that have broken; hearts that have moulded. And away we went over the hill, and through the valley, under the moonlight and through the cloud; when the stars were looking down; when the sun kindled the world into a great white jewel; but those days have gone forever away, and the sweet necklace of bells, in the middle of the string, and growing small by degrees, has lost its power over the pulses.

In that old sleigh brides have gone away before now—that were married to manhood—those that were "married to death." Great ships have gone over the waters with less of hope and happiness than that rude craft has borne over the billows of winter. Swan-like shapes now glance along the arroyo way, but give us, for its sweet memories of yesterday, the old red sleigh.

Then the days when we were "coasters," and down the big hill, by the maple wood, through the little pitches, far into the valley, we came with a merry shout, each the solitary manager of his little craft. How like a flock of swallows we were, dashing down the declivity, and in among a group of sleds, side by side with a rivel, shooting like an arrow, steering gallantly ahead like a jockey, and on our way up with a sled in tow, ere our party had reached the valley below.

And then it was, when the wind had swept the snow from the pond and stream, and the ice was so glare, that we put on the "rockers" and darted hither and thither, and cut sixes and eights and curves without number, and drew the girls we loved, and whirled them like leaves over the highway of crystal.

And the schools where we spelt each other down, and the schools where we sang Windham and Mear, and "went up," gone, all gone, the teacher and taught, like the melting snows under the rainbow of April.

And when, sometimes after the great snow, the winds came out of the north for a frolic, that wreaths and carvings of the alabaster there were. What Corinthian adorning surmounted the fence posts; what mouldings were fashioned beside the way; what flowers of rare finish and pendants of pearls on the trees.

Have you quite forgotten, the foot-prints we used to find in the damp snow, as delicate

some of them, as a love letter; the mysterious paths down to the brook or by the old hollow tree, that we used to wander over and set "figure-fours" by, if perchance, we might catch the maker thereof? Have you quite forgotten how sorry you were, for the snowbird, that fluttered among the flakes, and seemed tossing and lost in the storm?

And there in the midst of that winter, Christmas was set, that made the Thanksgiving last all through the night of the year, and what wonder the stars and the fires burned more brightly therfore; Christmas with its gifts and its cheer, its carol and charm, its evergreen bough, and its bright morning dreams of Christmas; when there were prints upon the chimney tops, if we were only there to see them, where Santa Claus set his foot as the clock struck twelve; Christmas, when stockings were hung by pillows all over, the land; stockings silken and white, stockings homely and blue, and even the little red sock with a hole in the toe, blessed forever, he Bethlehem's star.

NO ONE LIKE A MOTHER.—A poor old woman lay upon her sick bed in a close, uncomfortable room, with a daughter and little grandchild to take care of her. But whom do you think this aged woman called for, all the time, and longed to have come and nurse her? It was "mother"—her own mother.

"O, there's nobody like mother to take care of you when you are sick," she said. A person present asked "about how long her mother had been dead." "About fifty years," I reckoned, she answered.

Do you think you will remember your mother's loving care for fifty years? No doubt you will, if God spares your life. You may think but little of it now, but you will think great deal of it then. This woman's children and grandchildren had grown up about her, but her heart reached back over all that waste of years to the time when she was a child at her mother's side. It was for "mother," "mother," that our poor boys in tent and hospital called and prayed, when sick and wounded they were laid down to die.

There is nobody like a mother to love and care for us. What return are you making every day for all she does for you? Do your feet willingly to her bidding, as soon as it is known? Do you try to save her trouble, and lighten all her burdens? O, nothing in this world can do it so effectually as to know that their children are growing up good and noble, and useful in the world.

SELF DEPENDENCE.—Many an unwise parent works hard, and lives sparingly, all his life for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left him by his relatives, is like tying a bladdered under the arms of one who cannot swim; ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim, and he will not need the bladders. Give your child a good education. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind educated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you will have given what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a start which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources and the blessing of God, the better.

EMOTIONAL KISSING.—A lady says the first time she was kissed she felt like a tub of stones swimming in honey, cologne, nutmegs and cranberries. She felt also as if something was running through her nerves on feet of diamonds, escorted by several little cupids in chariots drawn by angels, shaded by honeysuckles, and the whole spread with melted rainbow.

The idea was very pretty and poetical, and would so have remained, had not a surly old bachelor, with no conception of the beauties of vulgar fashion, and when good taste and true beauty, not the scale of mere expensiveness and vanity, preside over her wardrobe and drawing-room.—Rev. Dr. Orwood.

A clergyman was once sent for in the middle of the night by one of the ladies of his congregation. "Well, my poor woman," said he, "so you are very ill, and require the consolations of religion? What can I do for you?" "No," replied the old lady, "I am only nervous and can't sleep." "How can I help that?" asked the parson. "O! sir, you always put me to sleep so nicely when I go to church, that I thought if you would only preach a little for me," The parson made tracks.

A Bible class was asked to name the precious stones named in the Bible. After several scholars had given answers, one little fellow paled out, "Well, Thomas, what precious stones have you found?" "Brimstone," was the reply.

Woman is a delusion, but men will hug delusions;

A RIDE IN THE SEWERS OF PARIS.

But few of the Americans who visit Paris know of the opportunity which may be offered them to visit the very extensive sewerage of Paris and examine its system.

Receiving cards of invitation, we stationed ourselves near the tower of St. Jacques, at an iron trap door, and the party were soon called to descend.

Not knowing the *modus operandi* of getting into those dark regions

On a Spiteful Letter.

Here, it is here—the close of the year, And with it a spiteful letter.

My name in song has done much wrong.

For himself he has done much better.

O foolish hard, is your lot so hard,

If men neglect your pages?

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, FEB. 22, 1868.

On Saturday Andrew Johnson was formally placed on the track as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The Conservative State Convention of Tennessee did him the honor of naming him as their first choice; but should he fail, they will support any equally satisfactory man.

The resignation of Hon. Chas. F. Adams, as minister to England, takes effect on the 1st of April. Washington correspondents generally agree that the position has been offered to General McClellan, though there are rumors that the President would prefer to have him at the head of the War Department.

The Cable reports Count Bismarck to be seriously ill. The withdrawal of Bismarck from the administration of the North German Confederation would be a national loss to Germany. No statesman has as yet raised the hope that he can as successfully as Bismarck carry forward the great work of German unity.

A most earnest and thorough canvass is going on in New Hampshire. Both parties are hard at work, and both claim to be confident of victory. The contest is rapidly assuming the character of a Presidential canvass, and the people are daily growing more anxious to express their views upon the grand issue of Reconstruction.

The bill introduced by the English Government into Parliament for the suspension of habeas corpus in Ireland shows how serious the Fenian movement continues to be, even in the eyes of the English. There is, of course, no chance whatever at present of the success of the Fenians, and on that account the frequent transgressions of the English laws are unwise and useless moves.

The vacancy on the Supreme Court bench, caused by the promotion of Judge Chapman of Springfield to the Chief Justiceship, has been promptly filled by Gov. Bullock, by the appointment to that place of Mr. James D. Colt, of Pittsfield. Mr. Colt was formerly an associate upon this bench, but retired after a brief service on account of failing health. During the term of this service, however, he showed himself fully qualified for the responsibilities of the position, and his present re-appointment to the same place seems to have received the unqualified indorsement of all concerned.

ANOTHER impeachment project has found its end. Since the process itself was killed in the House some months ago, Congress and the country have been haunted by its ghost. The Radical minority has been watching its chance for bringing the corpse to life again; and when Mr. Stevens had the subject sent to his Committee, it was confidently predicted that we should now have the President impeached and deposed from office. The result reverses the confident prediction. By a vote of six to three the Construction Committee refuses to recommend impeachment and lays the whole subject on the table. Four of the six were Republicans.

NOTHING definite is known, as yet, with regard to the fate of the Constitution in Alabama, but the latest advices would seem to indicate that the chances are very much in favor of its rejection. It makes little difference, however, what may prove to be the result; for, should the constitution fail under the present requirements of the law, Congress will not hesitate, by special enactment, to so modify the law as to accommodate its provisions to whatever condition of things they may be required to meet, and in either event Alabama is sure of an early restoration of all her rights, and a return to all her obligations; as an active, loyal State of the Union.

THE INDIANS AGAIN.—By advices from St. Louis we learn that 2,000 Indians are marching into the Sweetwater country from Idaho and Montana. They are on the war path, and have burned all the ranches north of Soda Springs, and driven off all the stock. They have also burned the houses, and compelled the ranchmen to seek refuge in the canyons.

DRAWING ROOM RECEPTION.—The Queen of England has at length heard the voice of the nation and announced her purpose to receive in person the diplomatic corps, and to hold three drawing room receptions, next month, at which she will be present. This is what she has not done since the death of Prince Albert.

GREAT SUFFERING.—The sufferings of the peasantry of Northern Russia, from excessive cold and desolation, are reported to be appalling. Many villages are entirely deserted; and in the towns, the poor are eking out a miserable existence, by mixing with their rye flour, sawdust, and a kind of white moss.

DANGER OF READING IN BED.—Widow H. W. Smith, of Lafayette, Ind., whose practice it had been to read by candle-light after retiring, was fatally burned, one night last week, by the candle setting the bed on fire while she was asleep. She lived only about an hour.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION.—The locomotive William Sturgis exploded in the Northern Depot at Lowell last Tuesday morning, completely wrecking the machine and killing the engineer, and seriously if not fatally injuring three others.

A down east editor having received sundry valentine missives, returns thanks for some of them as being undoubtedly genuine portraits of the senders.

St. Louis is making a strong effort to have the Democratic National Convention held there.

The legislature has been in session over two weeks, and has done little but talk.

N. B.—they will be fine hours Boston, Sept.

The Liquor Question.

The Legislature still continues to agitate the liquor question; and, notwithstanding the consideration it has already received, there is really no evidence of its being nearer a final settlement than when the discussion first commenced. It seems to be generally understood that the present prohibitory law is to share the fate of the State constabulary, and it will doubtless go by the board as soon as the license advocates are able to settle upon a substitute which will prove acceptable to enough of them to carry it against the opposition of the prohibitory members. But this, as we expected, proves to be no easy matter. Every shade of opinion upon this subject is represented in the Legislature, and the extremes are so wide apart that it seems impossible to contrive any plan of legislation upon which any considerable proportion of the license members can be united. Moderate license and free-rum men have, of course, no more sympathy with each other, than either have with those who favor prohibition; but the present quarrel is, and we are afraid will continue to be, principally between the former, while the latter remain silent witnesses of a contest in the result of which they are so blind as to imagine they have not a particle of interest.

And just here it seems to us lies the grand mistake. It was certainly very natural that the friends of prohibition should take their adverse fortune very much to heart, and it is not surprising, on the whole, that they should have determined to make their surrender entirely unconditional, so as to throw upon their enemies the responsibility of any disastrous change in the temperance programme; for by so doing they felt confident of a reaction which would not only restore to them the charge of which they had been so unwarrantably deprived, but would at the same time convince the people that they were its only rightful guardians and safe protectors. Viewing the matter superficially 'there would certainly seem to be some ground for this position; but, after all, it really seems to us that it is neither safe nor consistent. If the advocates of stringent license are really working for the cause of temperance, friends of prohibition should not hesitate for a moment to give them their assistance and support; but if they are not working for the advancement of this cause, then surely its friends can, by no means, afford to give it over into the hands of its enemies. It seems to us that the true course for the prohibitory members of the Legislature to pursue is to unite with their stringent license friends in securing the best law they possibly can. They will certainly come far short of doing their duty if they fail to do all they can for the cause of temperance in the present emergency. Then we say again let the friends of prohibition unite with the stringent license advocates at once and settle the question. Better a thousand times any settlement thus made, than that the friends of free-rum should be left to enact a law for themselves, as they surely will, if the friends of prohibition fail much longer to act.

Veto from the Governor.

The bill abolishing the State Constabulary, which was recently hurried through the legislature in a manner discreditable to the good sense of the majority, has been vetoed by the Governor after mature reflection. The Governor's message in support of the veto is a sound and able document, and the reasons therein set forth fully justify him in the course he has taken.

The young man who recently made himself so agreeable at the Republican Office as to obtain \$20 on a New York draft, by representing himself as a member of a New York firm with whom they were dealing, and who was arrested and placed in jail for forgery, at the suggestion of a telegram, was released the next morning, investigation revealing the fact that he had signed only his own name. He is now on his way rejoicing, having returned the money so easily obtained.

It is reported that a prominent physician of this city lately deposited \$3000 in a faro bank, in the shape of notes payable one day after date, as compensation for the opportunity of a few hours indulgence in that fascinating pastime. The proprietor of the establishment sold one of the notes to a business firm, who deposited it in one of the National banks. A friend of the doctor's offered to take up the notes at a large discount, intimating that it would be protested, but the bank could not see it that way, and eventually recovered the whole amount. It is a pretty piece of scandal, but too true.

Deputy Constable Chapin, who has figured so prominently among the police, has resigned, and will resume legal studies.

There has been a perceptible increase of business the past week, and there is a fair prospect of a good spring trade. John E.

Letter from Springfield.

From our own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 18, 1868.—That January flew so long in preparation paid us a visit Saturday and Sunday. After so long a delay the people who are not interested in sleighing were delighted, and even the excellent sleighing that has graced our roads for the past two months came near being all carried away with it. The short stay it made, however, was sufficient to induce the awakening of the inevitable street organ, the most doleful sight imaginable being a one-armed soldier playing "The Last Rose of Summer," a tune peculiarly appropriate this winter.

The snow storm yesterday has fortunately driven this music from the street, and cool, bracing weather has again returned.

The Mechanics' Fair which will close tomorrow evening has demonstrated itself a success in every sense of the word, and will surely be looked forward to hereafter by mechanics and inventors as a source of instruction and enjoyment. It has undoubtedly infused new thoughts and ideas into the general working class, by its extensive display of the most ingenious and useful articles, and will naturally stimulate them to greater thought and action. Managed by an association but a few weeks old and occupying a new field of attraction, it may well be proud of its first fairs.

The Wason Man. Co. has undergone a change in the withdrawal of three members—the only stockholders now being Mr. Wason and his son-in-law, H. S. Hyde.

The question of having a horse railroad in Springfield is being again agitated, the principal difference being the width of room necessary.

Some claim the company should take care of the ground occupied, while others claim they should take care of 16 feet.

The prospect consequently of having the railroad is no brighter than it was when the petition was first drawn.

It is high time Springfield had something of this kind, though it would hardly be in keeping with the enter-

prise generally exhibited.

The recent dissatisfaction displayed by the firmers on account of the election of Mr. Day to fill the place of chief engineer, vacated by L. H. Powers, culminated last week in the disbanding of the L. O. Hanson Engine Company on the arid hills. A new company has been formed and taken their place, retaining the old name. The former company won't itself an honorable reputation by its promptness, and excited a good deal of rivalry among the down town companies.

The annual fancy dress ball given by the Young Men's Club, comes as usual Friday evening, Feb. 21st. These balls are well attended, and have been so well conducted as to give entire satisfaction, and now rank among the anticipated pleasures.

The Young Men's Christian Association has been considering the proposition of changing one word in their constitution to render members of any "Christian" as well as "Evangelical" churches eligible for office.

The proposition, however, when brought to the test, received but one vote, to which a Universalist responds by suggesting rather sarcastically, that the member who cast the vote should be turned out.

The second one in the proposed series of union meetings was held at the Opera House last Sunday evening, and proved the project a complete success. The audience was very large, there being hardly sufficient standing room.

Rev. H. A. Nye, of the Universalist Church of this city, preached a most excellent sermon.

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They have now come to the point in the West of timing divorce suits. One has been granted in Terre Haute, Indiana, in a minute from the time the trial began—the best time yet made.

Garibaldi is seriously ill at Capriera. The climate does not agree with him. A more serious complaint is probable, the sickness of hope deferred.

One of the city of Paris conservatories just now possesses a fine specimen of the Java pitcher plant, each goblet of sugary water being of unusual size.

The highest salary paid any female school teacher in the United States is \$2000.

FREEHOLD GAINED THROUGH A LOTTERY.—

Among the passengers on the Steamer Moro Castle, which arrived at New York from Havana, on Friday last, were three negroes whose history is a curious one. When but of tender years they were brought from Africa and sold as slaves in Cuba. Thirty years of dreary and apparently interminable drudgery had been their lot, when a month ago they clubbed together the \$20 requisite to buy a ticket in a lottery. Fortune smiled on them and they drew a prize of \$30,000. They at once purchased their freedom and, impelled by an irresistible desire to return to their home, took passage to New York and started on Saturday for Africa, via Liverpool, in the English mail steamer. This is one of the very few cases where good has resulted from an investment in a lottery.

PERSONAL.—As to Mrs. Lincoln's reported

illness, the St. Louis Republican says it has

received a letter from Chicago, from a reliable

source, contradicting the report, and stating that Mrs. Lincoln has been boarding at Chi-

ago, until lately, with the family of a wealthy

citizen, Mr. Coles, and that she is now resid-

ing at the Clifton House, Corner of Wabash

avenue and Washington street, in that city.

The Clifton House is a boarding house on a

large scale. Mrs. Lincoln's temper is said to

be very irritable. She dresses very plainly,

and devotes much of her time to the society of

friends who are in quite humble circumstances,

to whom she unburdens her thoughts and

hopes; and her greatest pride seems to be in

watching over "Tad" and directing him in

every proper course.

LETTER FROM VIRGINIA.

From our own Correspondent.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 11, 1868.

You may be surprised, dear JOURNAL, to

receive a waif from me, far off in old Virginia,

four hundred and seventy miles from the point

where commonly come my contributions to your columns.

But steam and stamps will take a man across the ocean pretty rapidly now-a-days.

Of the latter one needs a supply, in Washington, at least, you may well

believe. Thirty dollars will take you over the

road from Boston to Washington, and back

again, but more than that is needed to make

anything of a stay at the first class hotels.

It was my good fortune, however, to find at 25

Four and half street, near Pennsylvania Avenue, an excellent private boarding house,

where the charge is but two dollars a day. It

is kept by a New Hampshire man, and one who goes there will once be likely to go again.

The weather is mild and pleasant, and but little snow is seen. The sacred soil is somewhat mellow and muddy to-day. The air of this place is rather soporific, and yet what I have seen of Alexandria is far from being the dirty, dilapidated spot that I have pictured to myself after reading the accounts of travelers.

On a sunny, spring-like day like this, one is likely, however, to gain pleasureable ideas of the country through which our journeys.

If my plans for a trip to Richmond are carried

out you may hear more of the people and the

progress of reconstruction going on about here.

The four days spent in Philadelphia on my

way there gave me a good opportunity to renew acquaintances formed there during the war.

The rooms of the Union League afford a place of princely entertainment both in a

political, literary and social point of view.

The Academy of Music, Academy of Arts,

and other similar resorts furnish rare treats to

strangers. Six hours by rail brought me to the

national capital. The sights here to be seen

every winter have been too often described to need rehearsal.

The White House, Treasury Department and Capitol were "done,"

this morning, besides listening to the dull

routine of business before the Senate, in which

there was nothing worthy of note. The repre-

sentation last evening is regarded as about the

most brilliant of the season.

THIRTY-FIVE SATURDAYS.—There being five

Saturdays in this month, working people should

have five pay days. This will happen again

in 1869. At the next leap year, in 1872, there

will be five Thursdays in February; in 1876,

five Tuesdays, in 1880, five Sundays, and so

on, a retrogression of two days a week for

every leap year for seven returns, until

Saturday returns again in 1896, when there

will be five Saturdays.

FIVE SATURDAYS.—There being five Satur-

The Palmer Journal.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1868.

NUMBER 51.

VOLUME XVIII.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
BY
GORDON M. FISK & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two Dollars a year. A discount of 25 cents made to those who pay in advance. Six months, \$1.00; three months, 50 cents. Single copies, 5 cents.

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JOHNSON, of all kinds, executed in the best style, and at short notice.

G. M. FISK. A. W. MURDOCH.

Are the Children at Home.

Each day when the glow of sunset
Fades in the western sky,
And the wea tires, tired of playing,
Go tripping lightly to bed,
I steal away to my bus-band,
Asleep in his easy chair,
And watch from the open doorway
Their faces fresh and fair.

Alone in the dear old homestead
That once was full of life,
Ringling with girlish laughter,
Echoing from the walls,
We were walking together,
And oft, as the shadows come,
With tremulous voice he calls me,
"It is night! are the children home?"

"Yes, love!" I answer him gently,
"They are all home long ago,"—
And I sing, in quivering treble,
A song so sweet and low,
The old man drops to slumber,
With his head upon his hand,
And I tell to myself the number
Home in the better land.

Home, where never a sorrow
Shall dim their eyes with tears!
Where the smile of God is on them
Through all the years of years!
I know not my arms are empty;
That fondly folded seem,
And the mother heart within me
Is almost starved for heaven.

Sometimes in the dusk of evening,
I only shut my eyes,
And the children call about me,
A vision of the skies;
The love whose dimpled fingers
Lay the way to my breast,
And the beautiful ones, the angels,
Passed to the world of the blessed.

With never a cloud upon them,
I see their radiant brows;
My boys that gave me freedom—
The trees that swelled their vows!
In a shaded southern forest,
Two brothers, bold and brave,
They fell; and the flag they died for,
Thank God, floats over their grave.

A breath, and the vision is lifted,
Away on the wings of light,
And again we are together,
And in the night.
The tell me his mind is failing,
But I smile a little fears;
He is only back with the children,
In the dear and peaceful years.

And still as the summer sunset
Fades away in the west,
And the wea out—tired of playing,
Go tripping lightly to bed,
My husband calls from his corner,
"Say, love! have the children come?"
And I answer with eyes uplifted,
"Yes, dear, they are all at home!"

[Atlantic Monthly.]

ORIGINAL STORY.

MAUD WILLARD'S CHOICE.

The whole earth was covered with its snowy mantle of purity, and a thousand brilliant hues were reflected from every tree and shrub. The day promised to be one of rare beauty. A flood of firelight gleamed over a lady's boudoir wherein was an atmosphere of content, and quiet, dreamy indolence. The crimson tints were mellow and subdued; the silken drapery had an air of soft luxury in its heavy folds, and the light and warmth within only made more vivid, the scene of cool brilliancy without the windows. The sound of bells, the glister of frost, and the continued tread of passing feet upon the pavement below, made a sort of excitement.

Maud Willard stood idly looking out upon the busy view, and said, half aloud: "If I were rich I should enjoy this life of ease and comfort." Her thoughts went quickly back with a thrill of loneliness to her own unpretending home, so far away in the country, and the wide waste of barren fields that lay beyond—of her own little room so different from the one she now occupied—of the careful planning and eager discussions that had been held to prepare an outfit for the visit she was now making. All these memories crowded quickly before her mind, and she thought with what a feeling of satisfaction she should enjoy wealth, and all the pleasures that its possession gives. This visit seemed so different from the one she last made.

Mrs. Irvington. Then she came to the city full of eagerness to see the home her friend had written so much about, and to see if the school girl was as happy a wife as she was a maiden. How vividly the evening of her arrival rose up before her, when she was received with such cordial welcome by Will. Irvington and his wife, Nellie. She remembered the warm grasp of the hand, and the pleasant expression of the beautiful face held up for a caress. There were so many questions to ask and answer—so many old reminiscences and school girl associations to recall—so many amusements planned for the days of her stay, that the evening passed only too rapidly indeed.

How young Nellie looked that night, and Maud wondered then if some people never grew old, time had dealt so gently with her.

old, time had dealt so gently with her, and braided no silver threads through her friend's dark hair; the husband had seemed so fond and devoted, and their home was such a nest of ease and luxury. How sad it was to think all this was changed. Now Will. Irvington was

dead, and for more than two years his wife had lived with an aunt and one servant, going out but little, and receiving calls but rarely until within a few months, since Maud Willard had been among them. The tears came rapidly and fell down that fine, sweet face watching at the window and recalling so many half buried memories of the past. She spoke of going home often, but her friend would not hear of her departure, and so the weeks had glided on almost imperceptibly, and yet she lingered, loth to return to the unattractive village, so far remote among the mountains.

So intent was she upon her own thoughts that she did not notice the opening of the door till the girl stood beside her, saying—

"Excuse me, but you did not seem to hear me knock, and knowing you were here, I came in. Mrs. Irvington sent me up with this, and she handed her a box with her name on the outside wrapper. "It was left at the door for Miss Willard, with Mr. Earle's compliments."

Maud carelessly turned and opened the box. Within was a little note from the sender, and from the rich, rich bed of garnet velvet gleamed forth a costly set of diamonds. She slipped down before the fire, lounging indolently among some cushions there, and, taking the casket down beside her, could not repress a cry of rapture, as, taking them out, such rare, wondrous gleams of splendor shot forth, sparkling and glistening in the bright sunlight. "Go, tell Mrs. Irvington to please come here immediately," she said, and as the girl went out, she took up the note and read again, "Will you wear this gift to-night, if 't is agreeable? I shall wait your answer this eve at Mrs. —— soiree."

"He has returned, then, and must have come to-day. Which shall it be, Maud, the diamonds and love, or the diamonds and indifference?"

Maud took up the casket and looked at the flashing stones lying against the dead gold of their setting; she let them glide slowly through her white fingers as they threw out gleams of splendor in every shifting light, and then put them slowly into the casket, and for answer took up a spray of the creamy white blossoms, heavy with their rich odor and looking as lovely, contrasted only by their own green leaves.

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Maud knew now what she would have to decide. His attentions had been quite serious for the last few weeks, and she knew what they had meant, and had accepted them almost willingly. Her friend came in, and with a gleam of mirth in her eyes, said: "Shall I congratulate you now, or is the temptation to be resisted? I knew long ago there was some attraction that drew Raymond Earle here so often; I thought it could not be myself. He was a good friend of my husband's, and very highly esteemed; but still I knew some charm drew him hither so often."

Maud laughed shyly and said, "Yes, I knew the other night for the first time that his attentions were quite serious; so I am to decide to-night, it seems, whether I am to live the life of splendor I've been sighing for, or renew the old struggle with pride and poverty again."

"You could have everything to make your life pleasant," said Mrs. Irvington; "an elegant home, aristocratic surroundings, jewels, friends, and every wish gratified."

"I know it would be so, and only a few moments ago I was sighing for all these and only wishing I was rich."

He quiet thoughts went swiftly back to her quiet home, where so many invitations had been endured; and where, in the years yet to come, a vision of lonely days and hours rose up distinctly before her. Perhaps also the vision of a garden scene lingered fondly in her memory yet; the crimson of daylight dying slowly out in faint streaks of gold and deepened shades of purple behind the throbbing stars; the sleepy notes of birds pulsing the still air; a garden sweet with tearful dew-drops, and dim in the haze of dreamy twilight, where in the languid enchantment of the hour, eyes that could never be untrue had pledged to her love, lips that could not deceive had uttered words whose intent she well knew, and the memories came back and haunted her many a time through the day. The home she might have would be full of luxuries and comfort. Books, music, pictures, anything that her heart craved, would be hers by the mere utterance of a wish.

Another picture came to her, of hot weary days at home, resting between the labors of the hour, a vision of cool, tempting swoons would rise and charm her senses. She could clearly see the soft caravans, clustered over with roses and cool, green leaves; lovely pictures hanging from the walls; rare hits of statuary scattered about here and there, gleaming white and chaste in their beauty; sweet sound of music and refrain of song could she again hear, and almost see the blushing roses that bloomed below the windows, where, in the moonlight of clear summer evenings, they had rained, or sat beneath some shady tree, and recalled many incidents of their school-life together.

Palmer, Mass., 1868. LILIAN.

Why Don't You Get Married.

How often this question is asked among all grades of society, but more especially the middle classes. There are of course various reasons assigned by different individuals, according to their tastes and means. There is one reason why the number of marriages is not double or treble what it is at present. Young ladies have no desire to be married unless they can enter that delightful state in what is called "style," and they are encouraged in many instances by their parents to cherish this false idea. Neither consider the fact that the latter started in life with fifty dollars or less, or got everything on credit.

They must have a house all nicely furnished, and many worthy young ladies who wait for young men having funds enough to start in the way they desire, never realize their great expectations, and find, when compelled to resort to false teeth and "false fronts," that they have made a great mistake. Many young men, who know the ambition their intended wives cherish, run heavily in debt when they get married, and thus start in life with a weight upon them which will worry them and cramp their movements for months and perhaps years, and may ultimately effect their ruin.

When people learn to appear just what they are, when they are joined in wedlock, and start in a manner commensurate with their means, and they dismiss that spirit of ostentation and false pride which is the characteristic of the age, then very few people will be asked, "Why don't you get married?" because marriages will be such a rich harvest that ministers will reap such a rich harvest that they will not allow their societies to raise their salaries because they will experience a necessity for no such action.

Nellie, no more on this subject now; we will put it away until the hour comes, and prepare something to adorn ourselves for the evening soiree."

"What shall you wear?" asked Nellie.

"Velvet and pearls; I think they are most becoming."

"Yes, and I'll array myself in the white silk, your New Year's gift, and some natural flowers from the conservatory. White is my favorite color for evening; you know, if Phil. Egerton should happen to return, and be present, for it is at his aunt's residence and he is a great favorite of hers, I think there will be no need of any artificial

The World in a Newspaper.

Wonderful to him who has eyes to see it rightly is the newspaper. To me, for example, sitting on the critical front bench of the pit, in my study here in Salem, the advent of my weekly journal is that of a strolling theatre, or rather of a puppet show, on whose stage, narrow as it is, the tragedy, comedy, and farce of life are played in little. Behold the whole huge earth sent to me hedgedom in a brown paper wrapper!

It is the obverse corner, by wind, or steam, on horseback, or maledom back, in the pouch of the Indian runner, or clicking over the magnetic wires, trooping all the famous performers from the four quarters of the globe. Looked at from a point of criticism, tiny people they seem all, as the editor sets his booth upon my desk and officiates as showman. Now I can truly see how little and transitory is life. The earth appears almost as a drop of vinegar, on which the solar microscope of the imagination must be brought to bear in order to make out anything distinctly.

The animalcule there, in the pea-jacket, is Louis Philippe, just landed on the coast of England. That other, in the grey surout and cocked hat, is Napoleon Bonaparte Smith, assuring France that she need apprehend no interference from him in the present alarming juncture. At that spot, where you see a speck of something in motion, is an immense mass meeting. Look sharper, and you will see a man brandishing his mandibles in an excited manner. This is the great Sandoz, defending his position amid tumultuous and irrepressible cheerers. That infinitesimal creature upon whom some score of others, as minute as he, are gazing in open-mouthed admiration, is a famous philosopher, expounding to a select audience their capacity for the infinite. That scarce discernible pufflet of smoke and dust is a revolution. That speck there is a reformer, just arranging a lever with which he is to move the world. And lo! there creeps forward the shadow of a skeleton that blows one breath between its grinning teeth, and all our distinguished actors are whisked off the stage into the dark beyond.

Yes, the little show box has its solemn suggestions. Now and then we catch a glimpse of a grim old man, who lays down a settee and hour glass in the corner, while he shifts the scenes. There, too, in the dim background, a weird shape is ever delving—Sometimes he leans upon his mattock, and gazes, as a coach whirls by, bearing the newly married on their wedding jaunt, or glances carelessly at a babe brought home from baptism. Suddenly (for the scene grows larger and larger as we look) a booby hand snatches back a performer in the midst of his part, and him whom yesterday two infinites (past and future) would not suffice, a handful of dust is enough to cover and silence forever. Nay, you see the same fleshless fingers opening to clutch the showman himself, and guess, not without a shudder, that they are lying in wait for spectators also. Think of it! for two dollars a year I buy a season ticket to this great Globe Theatre, whose scene shifter is Time, and whose curtain is rung down by Death.

Such thoughts will occur to me sometimes as I am tearing off the wrapper of my newspaper. Then suddenly that otherwise too often vacant sheet becomes invested for me with a strange kind of awe. Look! Deaths and marriages, notices of inventions, discoveries, and books, lists of promotion, of killed, wounded, and missing, news of fires, accidents, of sudden wealth and as sudden poverty. I hold in my hand the end of myriad invisible electric conductors, along which tremble the joys, sorrows, wrongs, triumphs, hopes, and despairs of as many men and women everywhere. So that upon that mood of mind which seems to isolate me from mankind, a spectator of that puppet pranks, another supervenes, in which I feel that I, too, unknown and unheard of, am yet of some import to my fellows. For, through my newspaper here, do not strangers take pains to send me, an entire stranger, news of a death among their? Are not here two who would have me know of their marriage? And, strongest of all, is not this singular person anxious to have me know that he has received a fresh supply of Dimity Brogins? But to none of us does the present (even for a moment discerned as such) continue miraculous. We glance carelessly at the sun wise and get used to Pleiades. The wonder wears off, and tomorrow this sheet, in which a vision was let down to me from heaven, shall be wrappage to a bar of soap or the platter for a beggar's broken violets. —James Russell Lowell.

MOST TOO MUCH FOR HIM.—A male teacher in a village near Machias lately chastised a young lady pupil, of large dimensions and some muscular development, who tore his hair and scratched his face in return. He got the better of her by reason of his strength, and chastised her to his satisfaction. The girl's father has since called on the teacher and given him his choice either to leave the village, submit to a prosecution, or take a thrashing. When last heard from he had not made up his mind.

THE YARMOUTH REGISTER says the Leap Year Ball given in Yarmouth Port on Monday evening last was a complete success, and the ladies in all their arrangements carried it out like men!

Two unknown men were recently killed by a landslide on the Knoxville and Kentucky Road.

Special constables enrolled in England under the Fenian alarm number 113,974.

The Age of the World and Man.

How old is the world? The general answer of Christendom has been, "not quite 6,000 years"—that is, there were 4,004 years from the Creation to the birth of Christ, and there have been 1866 years since, making in all 5870.

And yet we have all seen within a week or two that Professor Marsh of Yale College, in describing the fossil bones of a mastodon, recently found in Cohoes, New York, gives the opinion that the animal must have existed over ten thousand years ago—or more than 4,000 years before the time when, as the scriptural commentators have usually supposed, Adam gave names to all the newly made creatures. Nobody seems to be shocked by this statement; and, in fact, there is scarcely a scientific man—including some of the most devout believers of the age—who does not ascribe to the world a much greater antiquity than that claimed in the old fashioned chronology.

The evidences leading to this conviction are drawn from nearly every department of natural science and, of course, become irresistibly strong as they are brought together. To give an idea of them in a brief compass, intelligible to every mind, perhaps we cannot do better than to condense Agassiz's estimates based upon the formation of the coral reefs off the southern coast of Florida. These reefs are built up by an insect that begins to work on the ground, in water of twelve or fifteen fathoms deep, and he cannot live unless he has the constant action of the open sea upon him, so that he stops at the height of high tide. By numerous experiments it has been ascertained that the coral builder constructs at about the rate of half an inch in a century; but in order to err, if at all, on the safe side, Agassiz doubles this estimate in his calculations, making it an inch in a century. Now outside of the Florida Keys there is a long coral reef with an average height of seventy feet—which, therefore, must have been begun 9,000 years ago, or 3,000 years before Adam. Secondly, the Keys themselves are nothing but an inner repetition of the same sort of coral reefs, of at least the same average height, which the builders must have finished before they began on the outside reef, as appears from their necessity of having the open sea, and from the fact that there are now no indications of the beginning of a reef outside of the one we have mentioned above. The Keys, therefore, swell the record to 14,000 years. Next we have the shore bluff of the mainland, which is also of the same coral construction, and which carries the earth's record above 20,000 years. Moreover, there are, as you go inland, seven well-defined and of course, successive coral reefs, which, added to the foregoing, would make the world seventy thousand years old. And Prof. Agassiz regards this as a very moderate estimate.

When these astounding conclusions first gained acceptance in scientific circles, the most frequent method of reconciling them with the Scriptural record was to suggest the lapse of a long period between the creation of the world and the creation of man. The savants accept the hypothesis, but all of them are not disposed to admit that the human family first began to exist 6,000 years ago. Max Muller is led to greatly extend the human history, from his studies in language. Prof. Owen infers from the increase of the sediment of the Nile in Egypt that man existed 13,375 years ago in a state of comparative civilization. Bunsen thinks that the human race has been in existence 22,000 years; while the famous Darwinian theory, which maintains the gradual development of man from a lower type of organization, necessitates an indefinite but an enormous antiquity for the process. It would be interesting to cite the arguments for these singular conclusions, and the explanations of the Biblical narrative to which they have given rise, but our space is insufficient. We have only endeavored—being reminded by Prof. Marsh's remark about the mastodon—to glance at the astonishing progress which, either wisely or unwisely, the scientific world has been making of late in certain directions. —Boston Journal.

TOO MUCH FOR THEM.—A married woman in Detroit, who had gained the ill-will of several of her female friends, was recently invited into a neighbor's house, where five of her enemies had assembled for the purpose of giving her a sound beating. They were all armed either with poker or shovels, or with sticks of wood. Securing one of the latter, which was thrown at her, she fought with energy, and soon succeeded in making friends of all her antagonists.

THE LITTLE DARLING.—Upwards of forty different people lately in Lexington, wanted to adopt one baby. It must be a fascinating little creature.

A DEVIL IN MACON, Miss., has been guilty of murdering her own child by neglect and starvation. She dried up her breasts with hot bricks, so that the babe could not nurse.

VERMONT OWED NO MAN ANYTHING in 1861, and the war brought to her a debt of \$1,650,000, which was reduced 15 per cent. in 1866 and 1867.

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Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20, 1868.

The Supreme Court has sustained the veto of Governor Bullock, declaring that the bill repealing the constabulary law was not legally in the hands of the Governor when left with his secretary in the Governor's absence.

This is the first time in the history of this country that Congress has voted to impeach a President. It is a bold movement, which will be set down among the eventful things of this eventful age. In case President Johnson should be impeached, Ben. Wade will become President.

Our Legislature should at once enact penalties against cruelty to animals. On Saturday the horse Empire State was driven from Brighton to Worcester, on a wager of \$1,000 (distance of 38 miles) in two hours and twenty-four minutes, and died the same night. Such cruelty as that ought not to go unpunished.

The English Government has arrested several more persons for expressing sympathy with the Fenians. If this principle is to be carried through, the Government would do well to build new prisons; for the old ones will be found to be far too small to hold all those wishing the Fenians abundant success.

In Philadelphia, on Sunday, 117 Democrats held an immense mass meeting, and resolved to sustain Andrew Johnson, for which purpose they would, if necessary, shoulder their muskets. Then they resolved that this is a white man's government. Then some excited member moved to adjourn, to meet at the railroad depot under arms, and proceed to Washington; but instead of taking a vote the meeting broke up in confusion.

Reports have been received in England of the outbreak of an alarming revolt in India. There has been for some time a great excitement in several districts, and the revolt, therefore, does not come altogether unexpected. She has only 84,000 troops in India, and the whole English population, inclusive of the army, only numbers 125,000, while the native population amounts to 150,000,000. These figures alone explain why England has but little hope of retaining India the moment an insurrection should spread over all her Indian possessions.

The Crisis at Washington.

On Friday, last week, the President announced that he had removed Secretary Stanton from the war department and appointed Adjutant Gen. Thomas secretary *ad interim*. General Thomas, on Saturday, proceeded to demand the keys of that department, and was refused them by Mr. Stanton. Every precaution was taken to prevent Gen. Thomas from seizing the department by force, and Stanton did not leave his office for several days. Congress was at once notified of the act of the President in removing Stanton, in violation of the tenure of office act, and the matter provoked a lively debate in the House of Representatives. Strong speeches were made by Messrs. Stevens, Butler, Boutwell, Washburn and others in favor of impeaching the President, and on Monday morning the vote upon the resolution to impeach him was taken, resulting in 126 in favor to 47 against. The President, seeing the mistake he had made, sent an explanatory message to the Senate, but it is lame and without force. He also sent in the nomination of Thomas Ewing as Secretary of War, to which the Senate has paid no attention.

As to the result of the trial, the President is already envied in the minds of most people. It matters not that senators are to give their verdict upon their oaths. They must be presumed to act conscientiously; but the record of their action upon the very question which is the basis of the impeachment is conclusive of the fact that most of them have already decided the case.

New points of law may be involved which will perhaps change the opinions of some, but as the Senate consists of 53 members when all are present, it will require 9 Republicans to coincide with the 9 Democrats to prevent a verdict of guilty. This result is looked upon as simply impossible, unless some new and startling developments shall take place.

FISHING BY HAND.—The Burlington (Iowa) Argus says that one of the divers on the bridge, while under water the other day, saw a large catfish swimming past him. He reached out his hand and caught it by the gills, and pulled the signal rope, when he was brought to the surface with the fish in his hand. When it was dressed it weighed 42 pounds.

MEDALS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—In the Massachusetts Senate last week, an order was adopted directing the Committee on Military Affairs to consider the expediency of providing medals for those Massachusetts volunteer soldiers and sailors who have been honorably discharged from service, as a token of gratitude of the State for their eminent services.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Francis Nickellaw, a disabled soldier, supporting himself by peddling, was attacked in Salisbury, Vt., a few days ago, by two robbers, who shot him through the thigh, robed him of \$83, and having taken what goods they chose, set his load on fire and made off.

SPANIARDS.—It is estimated that 40,000 Spaniards, by birth and immediate descent, are living in Louisiana. They are most numerous in the parishes of St. Bernard and Natchitoches. About the lake many are engaged in fishing.

DYING OUT.—The enthusiasm over Dickens is subsiding in Boston. Tremont Temple was but partially filled at his reading Monday night.

Letter from Springfield.

From our own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 25, 1868.

Washington's birthday passed pleasantly, but was not generally observed as becomes such a day—only a few stores being closed—though perhaps in accordance with the prevailing suffering and want. There has not been a time for many years when there was so much suffering among the laboring classes as now. Help is unusually plenty and work unusually scarce. Some of the mechanics who were discharged last fall are beginning to feel their dependence upon the army, after a long spell of idleness, and begin to look around to prepare for the approach of want. Many of them who have worked there for the best part of their lifetime, and succeeded, by exercising the strictest economy, in securing a home, naturally feel an attachment for the place, and wait hoping for the time when they can again find employment in old quarters. And this class of men who are thus idle, have experienced a certain home feeling within those shops, clinging therefore to the last ray of hope, before leaving the city to obtain work. There is also a large number of young men who have never learned any particular trade, but who are lying idle and looking forward to the time when the work will be increased. But there is not much prospect of it at present, as reported by the commandant, Col. Bentin, who has just returned from a visit to Washington. There are many other factories here where it would seem they could be employed, but each factory has a dozen applicants. At the watch factory the list of female applicants numbers about two hundred.

The common council have been considering an order lately introduced by Capt. Tiff's in reference to the erection of a soldiers' monument, so much talked of by the late Soldiers' Union, but as yet nothing definite has been done.

The Springfield Dramatic Club has given two entertainments in the Opera House, and shown themselves worthy of patronage by good acting and devoting the proceeds to the poor of the city. Large delegations from up the river expressed themselves pleased with the performances, and will undoubtedly cause a repetition.

Dr. Holland, in preparing for foreign travel, offers his home, which he has poetically termed "Brightwood," to rent for a few years. It has a charming location, a mile north of the city, on a high elevation, and commands a good view of the river valley.

A company of Papal Zouaves, numbering 150, passed through here the latter part of last week, on their way to Rome to defend the Pope. They were strong, healthy looking fellows, dressed in a light grey suit, with white linen leggings reaching from the knees down. They carried no arms, but wore a haversack, and a large blanket of stout, serviceable material was strapped upon each.

From the fact that there is very little said about it, it is not generally known that Springfield enjoys a chess club. But it is a fact, notwithstanding, and is composed of about forty members, their rooms being in Barnes' Block. They have rented two convenient rooms and fitted them up in a very tasteful manner, affording a pleasant resort for gentlemen of leisure at all hours of the day and evening. The club, or "circle," as it has been pleasantly termed by some, consists of many prominent men of the city, and some very brilliant and scientific players. They are now considering the project of holding a tournament. There have been spasmodic attempts here with the same object in view, but the master has been placed in such inexperienced and incompetent hands as to prove a failure. It would be strange if a city as large as this could not support something of the kind.

Though it is decidedly early for such a sub-

ject, as would appear from the first condition of the ice upon the river, boating affairs are being looked into, and the Tapley crew have already assumed a challenge to row in April for any sum, but they have received no takers.

Jones E.

Taxing Government Bonds.

To a correspondent inquiring why the Democratic doctrine of taxing the Government Bonds is not sound, the New York Tribune makes the apt reply:—

As to taxing the Government's debts, the only parties who have tried this policy and tested it were the Rebels, under Secretaries Memminger and Trenholm. When the Confederacy had issued \$973,281,563 in treasury notes, circulating as currency, their depreciation was such that \$40 in notes were required to buy \$1 in gold. All notes over \$100 were taxed 10 per cent. per month after May 2, 1864, and all notes outstanding at the end of the year were taxed 100 per cent. i. e., were repudiated. By this means \$640,947,945 were forced into a worthless 4 per cent. bond, which was offered as a substitute for the repudiated currency. But, of course, every body saw that the Government which could tax the currency out of existence could in the next breath tax the bond out of existence; and so this Rebel Government which took to live by taxing its own debts, did because nobody would lend to such a pack of swindlers. The Northern sympathizers of these Rebel repudiators believe in running the finances of the Government in the same dishonest manner. Within a few months after the Rebels passed the above net they could not borrow at all, and were compelled to make a "forced loan," i. e., to rob the bank vaults, like a common highwayman, of over two millions in gold. If our Government—either State or National—should begin by taxing bond one per cent., they would soon, like the Rebel financiers, strike home by taxing it ten, twenty, fifty, a hundred per cent. Only moral turpitude or financial ignorance could say to a public creditor, "I have agreed to pay you this bond with six per cent. interest, and on the faith of that agreement I borrowed the highest sum the bond would fetch in the market. I now tax you one per cent. on my debt to you." The same degree of turpitude would tax the bond 100 per cent., and when the borrower wanted another loan he would have to get it as the Rebels did, by robbery.

WHY LOAN TO THEM?—Gerrit Smith has written a long letter to Fred Douglass, which is published in the Rochester Express. He thinks the present unhappy condition of the country would have been partially obviated if the Government had magnanimously loaned or given to the South \$100 or a hundred million dollars.

STUDIES DEATH.—Capt. Joseph Swift died very suddenly at his residence at West Gloucester. He had been out driving his cattle, and coming in sat down in a chair. His wife observing that he looked very pale, asked him if he was faint. He replied in the negative, and immediately expired.

EARNED THE MONEY.—Cassa Boynton and Neilia Woodward, two interesting young ladies residing at Green Lake, Wisconsin, for the consideration of \$100 each, kissed the male negro servant in the kitchen of the house where they were attending a party.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

Titus has been the coldest winter experienced in New England for ten years. Such steady cold weather, with so many severely cold days, does not often occur.

A little son of Harry Dickinson of Howard county, Md., found a hog fastened in the fence and undertook to help it out, when the other hogs attacked the boy, biting and tearing him so that he died.

Birch bark is being used in Germany for the inner soles of shoes and other purposes where a tough, pliable and durable substance of little weight and cost is desired.

It is found that the late cold snap has seriously injured the peach orchards in the fruit regions along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan.

In a single day the patrol on a certain railroad discovered no fewer than eighty-six broken rails. Eighty-six chances in repeat the *An-gola disaster!*" exclaims the N. Y. Tribune.

Harmony is still wanting in the Florida reconstruction convention. A shooting affray, in which some of the delegates were concerned, occurred the other day.

A young lady near Columbus, Miss., met her death very suddenly a few nights since, from eating snow. She complained of a headache when she retired, and was found cold and stiff in her bed about midnight.

—Week before last thirty-two feet progress was made at the east heading of the House tunnel, and the past week thirty-five feet. That is going along at hurricane speed.

—It is said that a man living on Caenap Mountain, Va., was recently attacked by wolves, and after killing six was himself finished by the rest. He had only an ax for a weapon.

Wooden seats are to take the place of the cushions of the street cars of New York. It has been found impossible to cleanse the latter after they once become filthy.

—A boy of seventeen years, residing in Ohio, recently shot himself through the head because his parents reproached him for not assisting with the farm work.

—Senator Morton, of Indiana, has received six hundred congratulatory callers since he made his reconstruction speech.

—Phoebe Winkle, a cyprian, was burned to death by the breaking of a kerosene lamp, at Providence, a few days since.

—Elections occur in New Hampshire on the second Tuesday in March; in Connecticut, on the first Monday in April; and in Rhode Island, on the first Wednesday in April.

—The "Life of the Prince Consort," written by Queen Victoria, is to be reproduced in raised letters for the use of the blind.

—During the past thirty years, more than ten thousand persons have been struck by lightning in France.

—The challenge of Sam Collyer, the pugilist, has been accepted by another "pug" called Billy Edwards.

—One of the Philadelphia theatre managers distributes five hundred loaves of bread to the poor every Wednesday morning.

—The wells and springs at Augusta, Me., are very low, and there is difficulty in getting water for daily use.

—The total disappearance of the iron rail is now regarded as a mere question of time. Steel supplants.

—Capt. Moore, of the Peruvian navy, has arrived in this country on a special mission from his Government to purchase ironclads.

—Murdock proposes to open in Ohio a dramatic seminary, for the education of young persons for the stage.

—Coasting this winter has killed a Fall River girl named Lizzie Cummings.

—The Freedmen's Bureau has been discontinued in West Virginia.

—Chicago intends to build a smaller lake tunnel to act as a tender to the first.

—Why is a blushing like a little girl? Because it becomes a woman.

—Immoral picture sellers in Cincinnati are being arrested.

—The buffalo crop this year will be quite small.

—The armed peace in Europe costs \$1,500,000 a year.

—STALING ACCIDENT IN A COAL MINE.—The Oxford Coal Mines, at Scranton, Pa., were recently flooded by breaking through into a crevice connecting with the Lackawanna River. The workmen were mining under the river, working upward, according to their usual practice, and had reached some old chambers which were filled with water. A blast was let off, and immediately, a column of water, full five feet in depth, rushed down into the shaft, carrying everything before it. There were a hundred men and boys in the mine, but by the coolness of the foreman warning was given to those below, and they succeeded in reaching by wading and swimming, points above the flood, and were saved. The foreman also saved 20 miles by fastening them in a dry chamber, and then made his own escape. One of the boys saved his own life, and, after getting ten others into an upper chamber, and then swam back in safety. When the news got abroad, that the river had broken through in the mine, great consternation was created, and thousands of people, many of whom had husbands or children in the mines, gathered at the mouth of the mine, and their lamentations over the supposed loss of the dear ones were agonizing. When it was discovered that all were rescued, the scene of rejoicing was equally intense. Men laughed and wept and danced; wives embraced their husbands, and mothers hugged their children with all a mother's love.

—FRIGHTFUL SITUATION.—As a heavily-laden freight and stock train on the Virginia Central Railroad, was descending the mountains, the engine became unmanageable, and began to descend at a frightful rate of speed. While at the height of its speed two wheels of a passenger car broke, and the coach was dragged along on the sleepers until the coupling gave way and the car stopped. There were thirteen stock owners in the car at the time, some of whom clambered up on the freight cars in front, while others jumped to the ground.

—CIVILIZATION IN AFRICA.—Four locomotives, exported from England, will soon be at work in Abyssinia upon the railway formed in connection with the English expeditionary force now in that country. Abyssinia will doubtless ultimately be the gainer by the English invasion, and the barbarian king Theodore, by having seized English missionaries as captives, may probably thereby bring civilization to this African country.

—SUNDAY DEATH.—Capt. Joseph Swift died very suddenly at his residence at West Gloucester. He had been out driving his cattle, and coming in sat down in a chair. His wife observing that he looked very pale, asked him if he was faint. He replied in the negative, and immediately expired.

—SPANIARDS.—It is estimated that 40,000 Spaniards, by birth and immediate descent, are living in Louisiana. They are most numerous in the parishes of St. Bernard and Natchitoches. About the lake many are engaged in fishing.

—DYING OUT.—The enthusiasm over Dickens is subsiding in Boston. Tremont Temple was but partially filled at his reading Monday night.

Notes by the Way.

As we passed through Baltimore, drawn by horses, along Pratt street, where the Massachusetts boys fell in 1861, we saw no ruffle on the surface of society, nor any indications of that turbulence which may at any time break out as in other days. A man on the train the day I went through the city showed a large sum of money, offering to bet the whole amount that in six days another occupant would fill the President's chair. Events now look threatening, at least.

But it is of Virginia I promised to say more. It was early in the morning moonlight, the air cold and crisp, when I took my seat in the early train for Richmond. It was singing cold outside, and not very comfortable inside; for the fire had gone out in the stove. After picking the lock with a pair of pocket-saws I succeeded in opening the stove and resuscitating the fire. As the day advanced and our course led farther southward the air became milder. The frost coming out of the ground helped to roughen the road, and before we reached Warrenton Junction our engine gave out. Three hours purgatorial trials at Gordonsville were suffered (from 12 o'clock to 3 p. m.) Darkness overtook us before we reached the Chickahominy, and thirteen hours had passed of railroad travel, including stops, before we reached Richmond—almost double the time required to come by Aquia Creek, when the Potowmack was open.

The Virginians I found generally poor and discontented. Not a few were grubbing at the prospect of negro ascendancy. The composition of the Convention was a source of disgust. To have negroes sitting in Moses' seat was more than some could bear without resentment. To listen to the debates it was necessary for outsiders, I was told, to go to the galleries, which were crowded with colored people. A white man tried to enter the hall, and was told that no gentleman without ladies could be admitted. He stepped into the vestibule and hired, for fifty cents, an old negro (a candy dealer) to come with him. After some very amiable words the doorman suffered the incensed Virginian to enter the Convention with his new escort.

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The annual meeting of the Palmer Cemetery Association will be held at Dr. Lyon's office on Monday evening, March 2d, at 7 o'clock. Members are requested to be present, to elect officers for the year and transact other business.

The Good Templars' Exhibition, at the Cong. Church, last Wednesday evening, was a complete success. The house was crowded, and every one expressed themselves highly pleased with the entertainment. The entrance fees amounted to \$80.

The Old Folks' Choir, of Wilbraham, who have been giving entertainments in this and many of our neighboring towns, in aid of the churches, now propose to sing in the Opera House at Springfield, on Wednesday evening, March 4th, for their own benefit. We hope they will have a full house, as they certainly deserve it.

SOMETHING TO THINK OF.—Our annual town meeting occurs two weeks from Monday, and the subject of repairing highways will come before the meeting. For the past half dozen years our roads have been poorly worked, and in some places scarcely worked at all, while the appropriations have been used up in some way. Cannot a new way of repairing roads be hit upon? In some towns a road commissioner is employed, who has sole charge of the business, and usually accomplishes more than is done by the whole town in the way of repairing highways. It would be better to pay one man \$1200 or \$1500 a year and let him keep to work all the time, than to spend \$1500 or \$2000 which is little better than thrown away. There are other town matters of some importance which we propose to allude to at another time.

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Humor in Animals

Fun is by no means confined to man. It is frequently asserted that although naturalists have discovered and named "the laughing jackass," "the laughing hyena," "the laughing cockatoo," there is but one animal which really indulges in "what you might call a laugh," and that is our old friend, the dog. The horse-laugh is a humbug; but the horse would laugh if he could, for he is not deficient in a sense of the humorous. We have known in our time, a sly old horse, which would slide up to a bystander and put his hoof on the unfortunate wight's foot, in a manner which would not soon be forgotten. It was a common trick with him; but no professed practical joker could have done it with his own soul in a more inadvertent manner. The comedy of "The World a Mask," declares that "a horse is a gentleman;" and this may give us a key to the gravity of our Eclipses and Dobbies, since a horse-laugh has long been regarded as a thing but gentlemanly. Colonel O'Kelly's parrot would scream for the dog Rover until he obeyed her summons, and then frightened him away by yelling, "Get out!" Small birds chase each other about in play; but, perhaps, the conduct of the crane and the trumpeter is the most extraordinary. The latter stands on one leg, hops about in the most eccentric manner, and throws somersaults. All animals pretending violence in their play, stop short of exercising it. The dog takes the greatest precaution not to injure by his bite; and the orang-outang in wrestling with his keeper, pretends to throw him, and makes feints of biting him. Some animals carry out in their play the semblance of catching their prey; young cats, for instance, leap after every small and moving object, even to the leaves strewn by the autumn wind; they crouch and stand forward, ready for the spring, the body quivering, and the tail vibrating with emotion, they bound on the moving leaf, and again spring forward to another. Benger saw young jaguars and cougars playing with round substances, like kittens. Birds of the magpie kind are full of mischief. There is a story of a tame magpie, that was seen in a garden, gathering pebbles, and with much solemnity and a stupid air, buried them in a hole made to receive a post. After dropping each stone it cried "carrack!" triumphantly, and set out for another. On examining the spot, a poor toad was found, which the magpie was stoning for his amusement. There is fun in animals and birds. Indeed there is. — *Meriden Recorder.*

Finding One's Level.

Sooner or later we shall find our respective levels. Water is not more infallible in this respect than men and women are. We may oscillate for many a year between the true and the false, the high and the low, the unsympathetic and genial, but all the time we are slowly and surely drifting toward our appropriate spheres. Through its long years of struggle and perplexity, youth is unconsciously nearing the point which is to prove the ultimate of all its hopes, fears and ambitions through life. The river current is as little to be resisted by the atoms which it is bearing onward to the sea, as that power is by us to be resisted, which lies in the sequence of events, in the causes and consequences of motives. We commence life at points where we are enshrouded with the profoundest self ignorance, and we reach the point which our own natures fit us to hold with ease, only through bitter routines of mortification and disappointment. With too many of us those routines are merely the circles in descending spirals, where our hopes descend with us, and only find their gratification upon a lower grade. Too many of us, commencing life as though it were a wedding feast, assume the highest places, until wretched guests that we come looking for their seats, and we begin with shame and confusion, to take the lower ones.

Having found one's level at last, that sad peace reigns which survives vanished hope, and broods above the discovery that we have all along mistaken ourselves. The lesson is learned finally, that we are neither so great, nor so good, nor so wise, nor so talented, nor so beautiful as we commenced life by believing we were. We begin to be resigned and enjoy a quiet kind of happiness, when we grow used to realizing that we can never hold a more brilliant or prominent position in the world's eye than we hold at present. Others, whose ambitions were less, have passed us long ago, and inhalate applause from the topmost round of life's ladder, whilst we are doing the drudgery at the foot; and that man is happiest who recognizes that the lowly places are just as necessary and honorable as the highest ones, and that the transaction of duty should be the only measure of man's estimate of man.

It is seriously proposed in Paris, on account of the great adulteration of the milk sold there, to establish a cow house from which the animals shall be driven each morning to the different houses, and that milkmaids, jumpton dressed, shall milk them in the presence of the customers. This reveals to the mind of the French journalist who tells the story, an anecdote of Scribe's tale. He had hired a house in the country to pass the summer. As soon as he was fairly installed in it he went in search of a farmer who had a milk cow. Having found one he stated his want. "My good milking servant will come every morning to buy a pint of milk." — "Very well, it is eight sous." "But I want pure milk, very pure." "In that case it is ten sous." "You will milk in the presence of my servant." "Oh, then it is to be fifteen sous."

"Son," said a careful Quaker to a spendthrift son, "thou art a sad rake." "Say father," replied the promising youth, "thou art the rake, and I am the spender."

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